The Bombay Gazette

No. 8,054.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... " 2 8
Third do. .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ "
In the Native Language double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines .... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander W. Starbatt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Tuticorin	6
" Rutnagherry	29	" Colombo	7
" Vingorla	29	" Negapatam	10
" Goa	30	" Pondicherry	11
" Carwar	30	" Madras	13
Dec.		" Masulipatam	14
" Mangalore	1	" Coconada	15
" Cannanore	2	" Vizagapatam	16
" Tellicherry	2	" Bimlipatam	16
" Calicut	3	" Gopaulpore	17
" Beypore	3	" False Point	18
" Cochin	4	Arrives at CALCUTTA	21
" Allepy	4		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	16
" Kurrachee ... Dec.	1	" Mahomerah	16
" Guadur	2	" Fao	16
" Muscat	4	" Bushire	18
" Jask	5	" Baharein	18
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Linga	23
" Linga	8	" Bunder Abbas	25
" Bushire	10	" Jask	26
" Fao	12	" Muscat	27
" Mahomerah	13	" Guadur	29
Arrive BUSREH	13	" Kurrachee ... Jan.	1
		Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. P. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are:—

1st Class to Suez £30
Do. to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Hurney, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EMBLEHOPE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

No claim for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHM & Co., Agent s.s. Emblehope.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per STRATHCLYDE, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. TEHERAN, 2,333 Tons, Nov. 30th
S.S. MALWA, 2,933 " Dec. 7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA, 1,874 " " 14th.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,725 " " 21st to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (2,009 tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd "	" 3 0	Carriages	" 4 0
3rd "	" 1 8	Dogs	" 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

MR. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
" SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

2 cases single wide Cashmere.
1 " double wide do.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of Mr. W. B. Fellows, a light mail phaeton, and pair of handsome grey ponies, with harness, &c., complete. The ponies are good in harness and saddle, and one at least carries a lady, they have also been constantly driven by a lady.

1 English-built State Carriage by Kesterton.
Sets of English double and single Plated Harness.
One couple and an half of fox hounds.
One fine healthy young hound, just imported.
1 handsome light boat shape open carriage.

AUCTION SALE of lost and unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of lost and unclaimed goods.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Kessowjee Nayeck, Esq.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of L. Crawford, Esq., the same comprises, handsome thin stem glass ware, rich dinner, breakfast, and desert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water curry dishes, cruet, and egg stands, waiter, bread basket, bottle stands, sugar basins, a mahogany case containing a set of Elkington's best plated King's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks, best cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," &c., handsome blackwood French polished English pattern furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 4 pieces for 12 persons, handsome sideboard, dining room chairs, teapoys, screens, dumb waiter, richly carved circular and pier tables, handsome English pattern easy chairs and half-backed sofas covered with cretones, handsome Italian chairs, handsome Brussel's drawing carpet with border, a first class full-toned sympathetic grand square piano, nearly new, handsome bronze and plated single and four light hanging argand lamps, veranda chairs, first-rate chromolithographs and oil painting in gilt frames, a sewing machine, handsome English brass four post bedsteads, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 First class English-built Open Carriage by Kinross.
1 Pair handsome Grey Arab carriage horses.
A Handsome English-built Buggy by Kesterton, with a very handsome Chesnut Arab powerful Horse and Harness.
A handsome Child's Poney with Saddle and Bridles.
A First rate Guzerat Milch Cow.
Lady's Saddles, sets of English plated mounted single and double Harness, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon. The same comprises, handsome rich engraved vine leaf pattern glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and desert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, a set of best electro plated spoons and forks, handsome desert knives and forks in case, a pair of handsome 3 light candelabras with frosted cut shades, tables, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of handsome dining table in 7 pieces for 18 persons, sideboard, whatnots, dining room chairs, elegant drawing room table with marble top, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofa, a handsome large ottoman, rich Brussel's drawing carpet, pier, card and writing tables, chiffoniers, music stands, a first-rate full toned Mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soefure, rich Bohemian gilt vases, bronze single and four light hanging argand lamps, a baggatelle table with ball and cues, verandah chairs, handsome English iron bedsteads and cots, cleopatra couches, dressing washing tables, handsome English mahogany toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, China earthen bathing tubs, dispense articles, valuable medical books, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Handsome English-built light open carriage by Wendover, nearly new.
1 Ditto ditto ditto Circular-glass fronted Miniature Brougham by McNaught and Smith.
A pair of handsome grey carriage horses.
Sets of best English plated mounted single and double harness, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon W. Niven.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Toolsedass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawl situate thereon lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B 49C and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333 and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Elkington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons, complete, nearly new, a first-class billiard table nearly new, by Bennett, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parlour flower pots, with beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, including 2 handsome antigonium and a fine sterhomotis, &c., at No. 68, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 15th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esquire, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, at 2 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Marwary Jaitha Bhima, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Ghellabhoy Moteechund.

(2) Two pairs gold bangles. }
(1) One ditto do. } About 35 tolas.
(1) One gold neck chain. }

And on account and risk of the mortgagor Narotumdas Ejutram.

1 Bundle 118 table Diamond, about 98 rattees.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY

NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, &c.

Gold, Jewellery, the property of a Gentleman, comprising a gold hunting watch by "Widenham," gold and silver open face Geneva watches, Albert chains with hooks, lockets, watch key, whistle, finger ring, set of buttons, pairs of earrings, pencil case, &c.

Also, an invoice of superior new saddlery, consisting of hunting and racing saddles, ladies' and children's stockings, Gentlemen's socks, rich cut glass ware, containing liqueur, wine, claret, champagne, and finger glasses, sodawater tumblers, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, by order of whom it may concern and on account and risk of the under-writers the following:—Landed ex Pernambuco,

R | N P | N—1 and 2—2 cases silver Cochineal, each containing 2 bags each bag 250 lbs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Khuterally otherwise called Champa Gulley.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Bai Kesherbai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Canjee Khetsy, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bhaichund Purbhoodass, Jadowjee Purbhoodass, Lalloo Purbhoodass, and Manockchund Purbhoodass, sons and legal representatives of the late Purbhoodass Govidass, the mortgagor.

All that piece of free-hold land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the north side of Khuterally, otherwise called Champa Gulley, and bounded on the east by the house of Sonee Jootha Hemjee, on the west by the house Moteechund Nuthooshaw, on the north by the house of Bhai Gungadhur, and on the south by the said Khutterally Lane, containing by admeasurement 74 1/3 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 44, and registered by the Collector of Pension and tax under No. 140.

SALE of Landed Property in Byculla, Tank Pakhady, near the Race Course, at Byculla.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Essoofally Sumsoodeen, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jewnabai Sullimanjee, wife of Alleebhoy Vulleejee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of November, 1870.

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, together with the message or bungalow and chawl, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Byculla Tank Pakhady, near the Race Course, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, assessed under No. 114, containing by admeasurement 306 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Batty ground of Mooljee Jaitha, on the west by a passage, on the north and south by the property of Syedna Husson Bin Esmael Fazendar.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in front of the Candawady Lane near the Girgaum Road.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Khutree Mooljee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, all that piece of pension and tax ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side and in the front of the Candawady Lane, near the Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the oart of the Church of N. S. E., on the north by the oart of Suah Veerjee Nursee, on the west by the oart of Vithoba Mancoojee Govind Bhundaree, and on the south by the said Candawady Lane, which said premises are assessed under No. 1, and the ground contains by admeasurement 1,610 square yards and is registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 20.

SALE of Valuable Ground and Cotton Warehouses at Lower Colaba, on Public Road, leading to the Light House.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, without reserve, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of a deceased gentleman, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of ground together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, on the west side of the public road leading to the Light House, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and is bounded on the east by the public road leading to the Light House, on the west by the bungalow of Mr Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on the north or towards the north by a passage and the property described in the Lot No. 2, and on the south by the garden of Mr Hobb.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, on the west side of the public road leading to the Light House, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eleven square yards, one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and is bounded on the east by the said public road leading to the Light House, on the west by the said bungalow of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panda, on the north by a range of warehouses of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and on the south by a passage belonging to these properties and the property hereinbefore firstly described. These warehouses have been leased to the Prince of Wales' Press Company, for a rental of Rupees 2,400 for the seasons For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

7 bales Grey shirtings 9 by 45
7 cases black and white prints
10 bales Grey Dhoties
2 bales Army cloth
3 cases Tiled Printed Jacconets.

On account and at the risk of Mr. W. Smith of the Apollo Bunder.

WS BB & C } 53 1 case 50 Tins Butter each 4 lbs.
Do. 54 1 case 4 do do 28 lbs.
A H 7 barrels finest Trieste Flour.

Will be sold by Public Auction at the rooms of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 30th day of November at 4 P.M., by order of the Administrator General, the undermentioned effects belonging to the estate of the late Frederick Birkbeck, Esq., C.S.

1 Chest containing best electro-plated spoons and forks and cutlery, consisting of 6 table, 6 dessert, 6 tea, 4 egg, 1 sugar, 1 mustard, 2 salt, and 1 gravy spoon, 6 table and 6 dessert forks, 1 butter knife, 1 soup and 1 sauce ladle, 6 table and 5 dessert knives, 2 pair carvers, 3 muffineers, and 1 mustard pot.
1 Double-barrelled breech loading rifle by Lang, with case.
2 Double barrelled muzzle loading guns, 1 by Henckels and 1 by W. Richard.
1 Revolver and 5 daggers.
Gentlemen's saddles and bridles with spurs, &c.

A lot of valuable reading books among which there are Outline of the laws of thought, Confession of Jean Jacques, Juke's school Manuel of Geology Frederick the Great, Life of John Sterling, Principles of Political Economy, London Society, Old Saint Paul a tale of the plague and fire. Alice's adventures in Wonderland. The Ice Maiden, the Brookes of Bridlemere, the Political Works of Scott, Percy Byshe Shelley Spencer, Dryden and Samuel T. Coleridge, the ballad, Pepy's Memoirs and Diary, Contanseau's French English and English French Dictionary, Flegel's German English Dictionary, Lives of the Brothers Humboldt, Treatise, on the Principles of the Law of Evidence, Indian Penal Code, General view of the Criminal law of England, Indian administration of Lord Ellenborough, Molesworth's Marathee and English Dictionary, Balfour's class book of Botany, Idylls of the King, Bagho Bahur, &c., &c.

Also sundry effects of the late John Connon, Esquire, consisting of leather Portmanteaus, brushes, Meershaum pipe, spectacles, sleeve links, coins, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF SEVERAL LOTS OF HILLY AND BATTY GROUND AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs P. & D. F. Cama and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 1st December 1874, at 1 P.M., without reserve, the following lots of Ground:—

Lot No.			
1	4028 square yards,		suitable for Building.
2	3515	"	Hilly Ground.
3	1444	"	"
4	899	"	Batty Fields.
5	3052	"	suitable for Building.
6	128	"	Batty Fields.
7	990	"	suitable for Building.

SALE of valuable Garden Ground with Bungalow and Outhouses at Parell, on the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of Dec. at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instruction from Bai Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama, sell by Public Auction, on the premises without reserve.

All those several pieces of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement, 8531 6-9th square yards, or thereabouts, together with the upperstoried Bungalow, Stables, Outhouses, 2 wells, Flower and Fruit gardens and compound thereto belonging, situate at Parell on the north side of the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the garden ground of Bapoojee Morojee, on the north by the property of Mahadeo Gopal, on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of Pudma Thacoor and Heroo Baroo, Matra and Dhunnajee Bowan Thackoor; which said several pieces of ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 9, 19, 17, and 149, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1874.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager ... MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT

Friday, Third ... Fashionable Night, under the patronage and in the presence of the HON'BLE MR. GIBBS, Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

GRAND PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 3 0 | Pit .... As. 8
Stalls .... " 1 8 |

Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER .... MR. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 28TH.

GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE

FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Dress Circle for Children and Servants in Charge Re. 1.
Lower portion of the House, Annas 8.
Doors Open 2-30. Performance 3 o'clock.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE first-class Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H. P. will be despatched from CARWAR for TRIESTE, on the 20th December.

The new First-class PASSENGER STEAMER ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., which will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 5th December, has splendid accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 26th Nov. 1874.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL MANAGER, for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, in the Mofussil, a First-class man will be liberally paid. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to

FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.—KEROBA NARAYEN BHENDY, Manager of the Temple of Shree Luxumee Venkutesh, near the Bazaar Gate, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at RATH JATRA, which will take place on SATURDAY the 28th instant, between 6 and 11 o'clock P.M., at the usual place.

27th November 1874.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in H.M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 7th December 1874, and the DAYS FOLLOWING, a quantity of H. M.'s OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron Boilers, Brass, Copper, Iron, and Lead old, &c., &c., terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O. B. CAREW, Marine Store-keeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office Bombay, 26th November 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of ROAD METAL for the several Local Fund Roads in the SALSETTE TALOOKA.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained, and terms of contract learned at the Office of the Local Fund Engineer, at Tanna, to whom all Tenders should be sent before the 5th proximo.

A. K. NAIRNE, Acting Collector, Tanna.

Tanna, 25th November.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that the St. ANDREW'S MEDAL will be played for on Saturday 28th (to-morrow) and on Monday 30th instant, play to commence both mornings at 6-15 sharp. A handicap will be arranged, on the medal scores, for a Club Cup.

H. W. JONES, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

27th November 1874.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER begs to request that all orders for FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUIT, and VEGETABLES may be addressed to Mr. G. LACK, Head-Gardener.

W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th Nov.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes MANUFACTURED to ORDER on the shortest notice, and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second hand, for sale and on hire, at reasonable prices and rates, can now be had on application to the undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant, 4, old Iman Bora, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW at Warden Road, now occupied by Mr. Macaulay. For Rent apply to MR. D. S. PATEL, Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR SALE, an exceedingly pretty Carriage with moveable coach-box, just received from Italy. WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, Second Hand. WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Messrs. JUMNADASS RAMJEE and DOOLUBDASS MOTELALL in my FIRM CEASED and DETERMINED on 9th November 1874.

ખીમજી અધવજીની સહી.
KHIMJEE ODHOWJEE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK SCANTLINGS.

NOTICE.—The TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS for the Supply of Teak Scantlings is EXTENDED to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 24th November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on TUESDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, viz.,—

That article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following be inserted:—

"Article 41.—That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall for and in respect of every share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD,—Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court*, &c., &c.

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of RAMJEE PURDHAN and CARA PREMJEE has CEASED from and after the Asho Vud 30th, 1930 from our Bombay Firm as well as from the Firm at Sedabad and Calcutta, carried on under the names of DHUREMSEY CANJEE and MADHOWJEE DHUREMSEY, respectively.

ધરમશી કાનજી.
DHUREMSEY CANJEE.

Bombay, 20th November 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PEDRO ELLIAS DE SA, Son, and JOSE MIGUEL DE SA, and JOSE BALTHAZAR HENRIQUES, Executors of the late DOMINGO AGAPITS DE SA, have contracted to SELL to the Undersigned the Property hereunder described. Any person or persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANGJI, Solicitor to the Purchaser, at his Office No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, failing which the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim that may be.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 708¼ square yards, be the same a little more or less, with a house and out-houses thereon, situate at Agiary Lane in the oart called Kanderee in the Island of Bombay in the Bhooleshwer sub-district, under Collector's No. 461, and Assessment No. 68, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Kandaree Lane, on the West by the property of Nurrotum Bapoojee, on the South by the property of Jumnadass Doolubdass, and on the North by the property of the late A. D. De Souza, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late D. A. De Sa, and are now in the occupation of H. L. Phillips.

પ્રાણજીવનદાસ જગુશા.
PRANJIVUNDASS JAGOOSHAW.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

MENIST'S PATENT 12-LENS BINOCULARS,

MENIST'S PATENT METROSCOPES, MAGNETIC COMPASSES, &c. &c.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. would request attention to their large stock of the above, left with them for sale by MR. MENIST'S ASSISTANT in India, as lately advertised.

Prices are as follow; all Nett Cash:—

		Rs.	a.
"DUCHESS" Glass, in Mother-o'-pearl, with Velvet Cases:—13 line, Rs. 58-0; 17 line Rs.		72	0
TORTOISE SHELL AND GILT, in Velvet Cases:—13 line, Rs. 50-0; 15 line	"	60	0
ALUMINIUM "DUCHESS," in Velvet Case:—17 line	"	68	0
"SILVER BRANCH EMPEROR," with Silver Mounting, in Leather Cases:—19 line, Rs. 58-0; 21 line, Rs. 65-0; 24 line, Rs. 70-0; 26 line	"	80	0
"ALUMINIUM EMPEROR," with Aluminium Mounting, in Leather Cases:— *These are Powerful Glasses, and wonderfully light, being scarcely any weight in the hand.* 19 line, Rs. 90-0; 21 line, Rs. 120-0; 24 line	"	140	0
ALUMINIUM DOUBLE-DRAWER TELESCOPIC BINOCULAR, 24 line	"	175	0
LEATHER MARINE GLASSES, with 3 Shifting Eye-pieces, Theatre, Field, and Marine:—21 line, Rs. 70-0; 24 line	"	80	0
NEW FRENCH ARMY GLASS, adopted by the French Army, strongly recommended, in Leather Case	"	55	0
OTHER BINOCULARS by ELLIOTT, STANLEY, ROSS, and others, with plain and jointed body, &c., at prices ranging from Rs. 35 to	"	160	0
MENIST'S PATENT "METROSCOPE," a Telescope with adjustment for measuring the distance of Infantry or Cavalry by a single observation:—13 line, Rs. 35-0; 16 line, Rs. 70-0; 20 line	"	95	0

Each strongly cased in Leather with Caps and Sling Straps.

		Rs.	a.
MENIST'S PATENT "PEBBLE" COMPASSES, for the Watch Chain, very neat, with Silver Mounting:—No. 2, Rs. 16-0; No. 3, Rs. 21-0; No. 4	"	24	0
With Gold Mounting (warranted 15-Carat):—No. 2, Rs. 24-0; No. 3, Rs. 30-0; No. 4	"	37	8
OXIDIZED MAGNETIC COMPASSES, with Screw Stop, in Velvet-lined Leather Cases:—1 inch, Rs. 12-8; 1¼ inch, Rs. 15-0; 1½ inch	"	17	8
MENIST'S PEDOMETER, Silver, in Case	"	55	0

THACKER, VINING & CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a Choice and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., FOR THE SEASON, consisting of:—

Dress Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Infant's Hoods, Cloaks and Hats.
Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, Rich Silks and Satins, Reps, French Muslins, Piques.
Cambrics, Grenadines, Prints, Percales, Brilliants, Rich Black and Coloured Velvets.
Silk and Woollen Grenadines, Tarlatans, Tulles, Brussel's Net, &c.
Ball Room Fans, Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Fancy Ornaments, Sashes, &c.
Opera Cloaks, French Corsets, Nursing Stays.
Flounced and Embroidered Petticoats, Crinolines, Dress Improvers.
Straw Bonnets and Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Bridal Bonnets, Veils, Wreaths, Hankerchiefs, Honiton Lace Bridal Squares.
Bridal Favours, Bridesmaids' Dresses and Wreaths, New Trained Crinolines, Crinolettes and Japons.
Lace Sets, Silk Stockings, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes.
Merinos, Lustres, Foulards, &c.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ...10 to	16 8	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Overland "	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8	Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Warm "	30 0	Sheets per pair	9 8	English Feather "	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4	" Horse Hair "	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8
Dressing Gowns ...9 to	20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8	Blankets ...each	10 8
Pyjamas (each)	3 0	Solid Leather "	49 0	Rug Straps	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from ...10 to	15 0
Oxford Shirts (each)	6 0	Extra Large "	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resais or Quilt ...7-8 to	12 8
White do. (each)	4 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	6 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from ...7-8 to	12 8
Best Shrunk Flannel (each)	8 8	Extra Large "	24 0	Linen " "	6 0	Umbrellas with cover	9 0
Silk and Wool (each)	8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Printed Cambric Shirts ...4 to	4 8	Courier Bags	4 8	Cotton Socks	11 8	" Mitts	1 8
Spun Silk Shirts	11 0	Money Belts	2 8	Warm do.	15 8	" Mufflers	2 12
Under Vests ...3-8 to	6 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	0 12
" Pants ...6 to	8 0	Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21 0	Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from	1 8
Travelling Caps	3 8			Sponges	3 8		
				Soap Boxes	1 8		

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case .... Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses .... Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case .... " 16 | Steel Eyeglasses .... " 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG TO NOTIFY, THAT THEIR

SHOW-ROOMS ARE NOW OPEN.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED,

RAMPART ROW, (ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL.")

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER, 1874.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION FOR BREECH-LOADING GUNS, AND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS.

Cartridge Fillers, Re-cappers, &c., &c., GUNPOWDERS, SHOTS, AND WADS, ON SALE BY

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

JOHN MOIR AND SON.

ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

NOTICES.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

QUARTS .... Rs. 10 per doz.
PINTS .... Rs. 6, 6-8, and 9 "

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

		Per Doz.	Rs.
Red Seal, Pale, Dry		Per Doz. Rs.	20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior		" "	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown		" "	26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine		" "	28

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

SPARKLING MOSELLE,

NONPAREIL .... per doz. quarts Rs. 26
Ditto .... " pints " 14

STILL HOCK.

CHABLIS.

SAUTERNES,

PORT WINE,

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

STONE & CO.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each ...... Rs. 5 12 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 do. ...... " 3 12 do.
IMPERIAL PINTS, do. 4 dozen each ... " 4 12 do.

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKS AND MOLINE.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 doz n each .... Rs. 6 0 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 .... " 4 4 do.
SINGLE DOZENS AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

DESCHAMPS ... (OF MADRAS)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S, BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Arm-... Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE.—Altar Tables, Pulpits, ... Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Vestry Stools, ... Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, ... Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, ... Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls .... Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 " .... " 100
Pyramidal 16 " .... " 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 " "

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from, 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'bl B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend. For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO,

BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied

A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

HAVE great pleasure in announcing that they have ENGAGED THE SERVICES of Mr. N. J. P. WARNE, a skilled European Tuner and Mechanist, and that he arrived per s.s. Cathay.

Mr. Warne has had many years' experience in some of the first Pianoforte Manufactories in London, and also in the works of one of the principal Organ Builders. He is a thoroughly practical man, and under his efficient superintendence S. ROSE & Co. are prepared to undertake to tune, repair, and keep in order Organs, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and every other description of Musical Instrument.

S. ROSE & Co. trust that this endeavour to meet a want long felt in Bombay will be heartily supported by the Musical public, and they promise on their part that all work entrusted to them shall be executed with care and promptitude.

S. ROSE & Co.,

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1874. The Bombay Musical Depôt.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co; Scott, Mascurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

[illegible] March' [illegible] per lb. at [illegible] same time back. [illegible] ready cotton and futures [illegible] the American figures [illegible]

	1874.	1873.	1872.
[illegible]	28,000	21,000	21,000
[illegible]	83,000	85,000	71,000
[illegible] 1st Sept.	[illegible]	257,000	105,000
[illegible] to [illegible]	421,000	394,000	273,000

By yesterday's closing message there was nothing whatever new of a general character.

[illegible] this morning are [illegible] quoted to us [illegible]. Bar Silver has [illegible] per oz.

[illegible] opened quiet at yesterday's closing quotations, but has gradually stiffened during the day, closing at an advance of about [illegible] per rupee. There is no special reason for [illegible] there are fewer [illegible] very few ready [illegible] aspect of the [illegible] of our having [illegible] Mail. We quote:—

[illegible] 1s. 10 9-32d. per rupee.
[illegible] sight 1s. 10 25/32d. „
[illegible] 1s. 10 15/16d. „
[illegible] 1s. 11d. „

[illegible] on Calcutta [illegible] are still unaltered. [illegible] shows rather more steadiness, [illegible] business having been done within the [illegible] or two at the lowest point. We now quote: Fours Rs. 102½ to ¾; Fours and a half Rs. 103½; Fives and a half Rs. 108¾.

The SHARE Market has been extremely quiet, at, in some instances, a further decline in prices. Bank shares are unaltered, but in all other descriptions where a change in prices is recorded, it is in favor of buyers.

COTTON to-day has again been very quiet without alteration in prices either for old or new crop. At our present level we are still over Liverpool currencies and it is a matter for surprise how sellers are able to maintain their position so steadily. At the same time an under current of uncertainty pervades the Market, and unless an upward movement takes place at home shortly, we may look for a material decline here especially in old cotton, when new begins to come forward freely. Arrivals from up-country have latterly been on a much larger scale, the quantity for the past five days being 6,508 bales, the greater portion of which consists of old Dhollera and Bhownuggur. Of new cotton nothing of any importance is yet coming forward.

FREIGHTS are quieter both on the spot and for forward shipment, although rates are nominally the same, say £2-5 for ready steamers, £2-11-3 for January, and £2-12-6 for February loading.

In PIECE GOODS a considerable business has been done latterly, at a decline of As. 1 to As. 2 per piece in Grey Shirtings and other staple descriptions. Importers under the pressure of increasing stocks showing some anxiety to effect sales.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p ct	National Bank of India	114
40,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,050
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
156	2,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
1000	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	590
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,350
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	325
350	1,000	1,000	65 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	530
250	1,500	...	37½ps.	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	700ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
250	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	3,975
180	3,500	all	Rs.225	Fort Press Co.	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	325
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	50 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,040
200	650	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	390
150	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
1201	1,500	1,250	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
420	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,325
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Lo.	143
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,410
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	219-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	—
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,580
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,150
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	200ps*	Bombay United	1,340
1,600	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	265
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,060
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,675
1,500	1,250	all	125p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,215
1,500	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,570
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,260
750	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,380
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,250
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	65p.s*	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
1,500	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,415
900	1,000	all	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,360
4,000	625	all	340*	Oriental	800
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
500	1,000	1,000	150p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,475
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'datin		
......	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,700
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	9p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	201
......	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	375
......	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Captain J. E. Winkler arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius (October 17th), in ballast.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and one hundred and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,431 tons, Captain R. H. Combe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shield, (July 1st), with a cargo of 1,930 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BULWARK, 1,332 tons, Captain G. T. Seator, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Liverpool, (July 31st), brought 1,648 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP AGRA, 824 tons, Captain J. P. Holditch, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (July 11th) brought a cargo of 1,120 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir & Co.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (November 24th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir M. Quadros, Mr. E. Marcas, and one hundred and thirty-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain W. E. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 23rd), with a general

	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Winkler	Mauritius, Oct 17.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gordon	[illegible], Oct 24.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pead	Goa, Nov 24.
[illegible]	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchinson	Kurrachee, Nov 23.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Combe	Shield, July 1.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast & Carwar.

The Steamer [illegible], to Coast & Carwar, was [illegible] out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
22 Sir J. Lawrence (s) ... [illegible] ... Chandbally, Nov 20.
Blenheim (s) ... Brinsden ... Port Natal, Oct 18.
Scotia (s) ... Hart ... Coconada, Nov 9.
Princess Alexandra ... McGuaux ... St. Denis, Oct 17.
Annie ... Smith ... Moulmein, Nov 11.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
22 City of Poonah (s) ...

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FROM LONDON.

Theran s, 2 cases paint, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 8 cases milk, C F Mitchell & Co.

South Tyne s, 28 cases window glass, Ameeruddin Fazulally; 100 boxes window glass, Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 19 cases butter, and 5 cases quinine, Surufally Heptoola; 31 cases old tom, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 7 cases moselle and 11 cases hock, Jeewanjee Eduljee's Sons.

Kong Sverre s, 25 barrels tar, and 9 barrels pitch, B Allibhoy; 25 boxes soap, M Esmailjee; 45 casks beer, E P Kapudia; 200 casks cement, J M Moolla; 14 cases matches, L Naraen; 10 barrels tar, Tyabjee Esmaljee.

Teviot s, 55 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadaig; 25 cases eau-de-cologne, John S Elmore & Co.

J C Stevenson s, 1 hogshead old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

Borrodale s, 50 barrels alum, B L Southern & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rosario s, 15 cases acid, M Maneckjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 100 cases brandy, E Cursetjee; 202 cases brandy, Cawasjee Brothers; 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co; 220 cases brandy, and 120 cases claret, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 201 cases brandy, Ruttonjee's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 337½ cwts coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 250 cwts coir yarn, Malsey Mooljee; 21 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co; 40 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 90 bales wool, Kessowjee Pooja; 20 bales wool, and 21 bales cotton, Ramdass Raghowjee; 44 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 35 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 2 bales cotton, Husraz Dewjee & Co; 80 bales cotton, and 4 bales rags, Volkart Brothers; 300 cwts myrabollams, Rawchund Molockchund; 20 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 9 casks mother of pearl shells, Stern Hobart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Theran s, 200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Theran s, 3 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 500 bags wheat, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.
Theran s, 1,000 bags wheat, Balli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 7 cases peacock feather, Ruzubally Alliruza; 101 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 15 cases sharkfins, Allana Manjee & Co; 48 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 packages red raisin, Fazel Mamed Dama; 25 packages red raisin, Merally Dama.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 26th, 7-16 A.M.—Mail Steamer Australia, from Calcutta arrived.

GALLE, 26th, 9-15 A.M.—Mail Steamer, Pera, from Australia arrived.

GALLE, 26th, 10-15 A.M.—Mail Steamer, Baroda, from China arrived.

GALLE, 26th, 12 P.M.—H. M. S. Daphne from Trincomallee arrived.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—26TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th November, 12-58 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

Via Suez, 26th November, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th November, 8-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Suez, 26th November, 2-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 26th November, 6-20 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 26th November, 4 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th November is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	3	3	0	1
„ Galle	4	55	1	40
„ Kurrachee	0	33	0	3
„ Madras	0	42	0	6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 26th November, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th November, 12-58 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 26th November, 10-55 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

HIGH COURT—27TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

13-72—Fletcher and Smith—Madhowrao Dhirajram v Ram das Purshotum and others—Fletcher and Smith.
325-73—Mr Fletcher—Savitribai, widow, v Luxmibai, widow, and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
186-73—Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

297-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v Maneckiall Gopaldas—Crawford and Boevey.

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another—K Morojee—Part heard.
818-73—K Morojee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed—M H Khan.
114-72—Crawford and Boevey—Moolchund Ruttonchund and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferso and Payne.
536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Fuzoola Khadani v Purmanundas Mathooradass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
523-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurrybhoy Moteeram v Mugunlall Achrutlall and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Sogunchund Sewdass and another v Moolchund Joharimull—P Kawasjee.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

235-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopal Premsookdas—Shapurjee and Thackurdas—Part heard.
428-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munjee Khetsey v Morarjee Velljee—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.
241-74—Chalk and Turner—Moorarjee Velljee and others v Munjee Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin and Shapurjee and Thacurdas.
176-74—Pestonjee K.—Khimchund Burruckchund v Jadowbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
164-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvatibai &c. v. Lallibhoy Vullubbhoy and another—Fletcher and Smith.
172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Pestonjee Edulgee Guzder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
436-73—Tyabji and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.
130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
496-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Boevey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Secretary of State for India has fixed six-pence a day as the remuneration to any Soldier's wife on board any of the Indian Troop-ships, who may be appointed to act as Matron or Nurse on the voyage out or home, on the understanding that it shall be shown by the signature of the Chief Medical Authority in this Presidency, or in England, that the services performed by the Nurse or Matron have been specially onerous and responsible.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 25.

FitzGerald, Lieut-Col, Bombay 49th Regiment, on Medical Certificate.
Webb, Lieut Col, Bengal 8th King's Regiment, on leave, from Chuckrata.

NOVEMBER 26.

Lucas, Lieut, Bombay Sind Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Maclean, Lieut Col, Madras 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Jacob, Captain, Bombay Supt Army School, on duty.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 24.

Thatcher, Colonel, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Tanna.

NOVEMBER 26.

Browne, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Agra.
Hall, Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 25th November 1874.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 9th Oct 1874 are published:—

3rd Hussars—Harry Courtenay Jackson, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut R H Hicks, retired, dated 10th Oct 1874.

Royal Artillery.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

* Willoughby Bathurst Hemas, vice H Bond placed upon the supernumerary List, dated 10th Oct 1874.

Lieut Francis Onslow Barrington Foote, from the Supernumerary List to be Lieut, vice C W Long, promoted, dated 10th Oct 1874.

49th Foot—Lieut Thomas Sidney St Clair Smith to be Adjt, vice Lieut C P Temple promoted, dated 23rd May 1874.

66th Foot—Capt Arthur Nelson Welman retires from the service receiving the value of his commission, dated 10th Oct 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Regiment N I—Lieut H B Ternan, 66th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Lieut Ferris on Civil employ.

20th Regiment N I—Sub-Lieut J M Candy, 49th Foot, a candidate for S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice

[illegible] to England, per troop-ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[illegible]—Surgn Maj J T Longhead, to England, per troop-ship from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] Foot—Lieut Coldell, to England, per troop-ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

General List—Capt G P Willoughby, 3rd Squadron Officer, 3rd Light Cavy, for 22 days from date of departure, on private affairs.

Army Medical Department.—Surgn F E Barrow, to England, per troop-ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn C H Swayne, to England per troop-ship from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 26.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col C P Y Triscott, Madras Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt R B Lockwood, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn G B Hickson is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces serving in this Command from the 13th instant, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and Europe granted to Col J P Nixon, S C, Political Agent, Meywar, is extended from 28th Oct to 17th Nov 1874.

Capt M H Nicolson, 27th N L I, officiated as Bgde Maj Sind District, in addition to his own duties, from the 5th Aug to the 6th Nov 1874.

Surgn David Aikman Patterson is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 31st Oct 1874, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The services of Surgn A H Hughes, M D, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Civil Dept.

Lieut-Col G S Morris, Asst Qr Mr Genl, is appointed to officiate as Depy Qr Mr Genl of the Army until Maj Hogg's return from furlough, with effect from the 19th Oct 1874.

Capt C F James, Bgde Maj, Poona, officiated as Asst Qr Mr Genl, Poona Division of the Army, in addition to his own duties, from the 1st to the 5th Oct, and as Asst Qr Mr Genl from the 7th to the 19th Oct 1874.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Jany 1875:—
Col W Rice, S C, Second in Comd, 20th N I.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Lieut (Brev Capt) Edward Vincent Stace, S C, 16th Nov 1874.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt G R Goodfellow, S C, is appointed to act as Political Supt of Ahalkot during the absence of Lieut-Col Baumgartner on furlough, or until further orders.

Capt G R Goodfellow and Col W C Parr respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the Kutch Political Agency on the 13th instant.

Capt W Scott assumed charge of his appointment as Actg Second in Comd, Sawantwari Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Supt, on the 12th instant.

Mr Rowjee Vithul Poonakur, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, received charge from Mr Succaram Bajee of the Soanth State in addition to his other duties, on the 15th instant, before office hours.

The following appointments in the Kattywar Agency have been approved, with effect from the 15th Oct 1874:—
Mr J Crowley, Second Depy Asst Political Agent, to be First Depy Asst.
Mr Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, Third Deputy Asst Political Agent, to be Second Depy Asst.
Mr Dunjeesha Hormusjee, Fourth Depy Asst Political Agent, to be Third Depy Asst.
Mr Juggonath Icharam (placed on special duty at Nowanagar) to be Fourth Depy Asst.
Mr Wamonrao Balkrishna to be substantive protem Fourth Depy Asst until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Lieut P R M MacPherson to act, until further orders, as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District from the date of Lieut Col Scott's departure on leave.

Lieut J Humfrey, Actg Dict Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 5 weeks from the 30th instant.

Messrs J Nugent and W Lee-Warner respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Under-Secy to Govt in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Depts, and of the Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, on the 21st instant.

Baron DeH Larpent and Mr N M W Daniell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 23rd instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T C Hope, Actg Comr of Customs and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 24th instant.

Maj A T Moore, Inspr-in-Chief, Cotton Dept, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 38 days.

Mr J L Laird, Asst Consvr of Forests, S D, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Messrs Henry Foster Silcock and Robert Courtenay, appointed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India members of H M's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the morning of the 24th instant.

Mr H F Silcock, C S, is placed under the orders of the Colr of Belgaum.

Mr R Courtenay, C S, is placed under the orders of the Colr of Surat.

The undermentioned gentleman passed the Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard on the 31st ultimo:—
Mr H Batty, C S, Mr H V S Fitzgerald, Depy Colr of Kurrachee, Mr C H Jopp, C S, Mr A Shewan, C S, Mr G G Turner, C S, and Mr C B Winchester, C S.

Messrs H V S Fitzgerald and C B Winchester passed their Examinations in the Sindi and Guzerati languages respectively.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Surgn A H Hughes, M D, to act as Presidency Surgn, First District, and Obstetric Physician Sir J J Hospital, during the absence of Surgn-Maj A V Ward, or until further orders, with effect from the 9th instant.

Professor J F Hathornthwaite, M A, of the Elphinstone College, has passed an examination in Hindostani according to the Educational test, on the 18th instant.

The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examinations in the languages marked against their names:—
Mr H G Gell, Hindustani according to the Higher Standard.
Mr C Coles, Marathi.

Surgn-Maj T B W P Johnstone, Civil Surgn, Broach, who recently returned from furlough to Europe, was allowed subsidiary leave from the 9th to the 13th instant.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs G W Terry and J Griffiths respectively delivered over and received charge of the Decorative Dept in the Sir J J School of Art on the 11th instant, during office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr T H Leach delivered over and Mr R B Worthington received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Khandesh, on the 5th instant.

Mr W H Horsley delivered over and Mr T H Leach received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Collr, Khandesh, on the 5th instant.

Mr H Woodward delivered over and Mr J Pollen received charge of the Offices of Second and Sup Asst Collr, Khandesh, on the 4th instant.

Mr H J H Henderson delivered over and Capt F H Segrave received charge of the Office of Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 7th instant.

Mr H R Cooke delivered over and Mr H T Ommaney received charge of the Office of Railway Mag Thal Ghat, on the 12th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr Lakshman Jagganath delivered over and Mr H F Carvalho received charge of the Office of Asst Rev Comr, N D, on the 7th instant.

Mr H F Carvalho delivered over and Mr Virprasad Tapiprasad received charge of the Office of Asst Rev Comr, N D, on the 11th instant, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr H K Disney, Asst Supt, Poona and Nasik Survey, returned to duty on the 14th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgn-Maj H T Dann and Mr Framjee Nusserwanjee, Huzur Depy Colr, respectively delivered over and received charge of Ahmadnagur District Jail on the 2nd instant.

Mr J A Guerin, Dist Depy Colr, and Mr Balkristna Deorao, Huzur Depy Colr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Belgaum District Jail on the 20th ultimo.

Mr F Nusserwanjee, Huzur Depy Colr, and Surgn-Maj H T Dann respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmadnagar District Jail on the 12th instant.

Surgn-Maj C K Colston and Mr J Hearn, Huzur Depy Colr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara District Jail on the 3rd instant, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj H T Dann, Civil Surgeon, Ahmadnagar, is allowed one month's privilege leave from date of departure.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 19th November, 1874.

Surgn-Maj P G FitzGerald, M D, to be Garrison Surgn, Bangalore.

Surgn-Genl Gordon, C B, having reported his arrival in India, Depy Surgn-Genl Massy, C B, will resume charge of his substantive appointment at Bangalore.

Depy Surgn-Genl Thompson, Presidency Circle, will take charge of the Office of the Surgn-Genl, B M S, as a temporary measure, pending Surgn-Genl Gordon's arrival at Madras.

Surgn-Maj Tydd, on being relieved by Depy Surgn-Genl Massy will resume charge of Head Quarters C Bgde R H A.

Surgn W B Miller, M B, from recent arrival from England to d d 44th Regt, Kamptee.

Surgn-Maj J M Donnelly, M D, to be attached to the 2nd Regt Light Cavalry.

Capt A McGoun, Offg Qr Mr 19th N I, on promotion to Genl duty, Trichinopoly.

Capt B W Broughton, Qr Mr 35th N I on promotion to Genl duty, Kamptee.

Capt E G V Holloway of 2nd Wing Subn 35th N I to Qr Mr 35th N I with effect from 10th Dec, vice Broughton.

Surgn C E M Shaw, from recent arrival from England to d d 1-21st Fusiliers, Fort St George, d d Depot, and Surgn W J Fawcett, M B, from d d European Details, Trichinopoly to d d depot, Poonamalee.

So much of G O C C dated 7th Oct, 1874, as appoints Maj Smithers to the 2nd Regt, is cancelled.

Surgn W R Browne, M D, to Depy Surgn-Genl's Dept, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The following orders are confirmed:—

14th October 1874—By the Comdt 3rd Regt Light Cavalry, appointing Lieut-Col G B Roberts, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squadn Officer, Capt H C Stevens, as 2nd Squadn Officer, and Capt H A Yates, as 3rd Squadn Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his other duties, vice Col Mulcaster.

3rd Nov 1874—By the Comdt 12th N I, appointing Capt L C Desborough, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Qr Mr, vice Capt J Godson.

4th Nov 1874—By the Comdt 9th N I, appointing Capt H C Daxis, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lieut-Col W J Vizard.

Leave of absence:—

18th Hussars—Lieut C H Simpson, for four months, from 21st Nov 1874,—Madras.

Staff Corps—Lieut A T M Gompertz, 1st Wing Subn, 2nd N I, from 24th Oct 1874, or date of departure—Madras, sick certificate, for one month, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

Staff Corps—Capt G H Pritchard, Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, for one month, from 17th Nov 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Infantry—Lieut-Col F Beeching, doing Genl duty, at Tonghoo, for one month, from 17th Nov 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Medical Dept—Surgn-Maj J Wilkins, M D, for one month, from 17th Nov 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Col G Smart (Eur,) from Comdt 16th to Comdt 5th N I; Col C G H Coote, from 2nd in Comd 10th Offg Comdt 16th to Comdt 16th N I; Col J J Fulton, Offg Comd 25th, from 2nd in Comd 32nd to 2nd in Comd 10th N I; Lieut Col R J Baker, from Wing Officer 32nd Offg 2nd in Comd to 2nd in Comd 32nd N I; Lieut Col P Salter, (Eur) from Wing Officer 27th to Wing Officer 32nd N I; Lieut-Col F G Rideout, from Offg Wing Officer 27th N I, to Wing Officer 27th N I, and Col J S Martyr, 2nd in Comd 5th to Offg Comd 5th N I, with effect from 31st Dec, vice Daniel, who retires.

Col A K C Kennedy, (Eur) from Comdt 40th to Comdt 27th N I; Col J B Kneeker, from 2nd in Comd 26th Offg-Comdt 40th to Comdt 40th N I; Lt Col G C Finlay, (Eur) from Wing Officer 4th, to 2nd in Comd 26th N I; Lieut-Col J C W Bruce, from Offg Wing Officer 4th, to Wing Officer 4th N I; Col W A Gib, 2nd in Comd 25th, to Offg Comdt 27th N I; Lieut-Col E G Campbell, Wing Officer 25th, to Offg 2nd in Comd 25th N I; and Maj H C B Barnett, from Genl duty, Bangalore, to Offg Wing Officer 25th N I, with effect from 31st Dec, vice Pollard, who retires.

Lieut-Col H I Bett, (Eur) from Wing Officer 13th to 2nd in Comd 11th N I; and Lieut-Col C M White, from Genl duty, Madras, to Wing Officer 13th N I, and Offg 2nd in Comd, with effect from 31st Dec, vice Saunders, who retires.

Lieut Col H C Fletcher, (Eur) from Wing Officer 33rd, to 2nd in Comd 27th N I; and Lieut Col D Shaw, from Offg Wing Officer 33rd, to Wing Officer 33rd N I—With effect from 13th Dec, vice Smyth, who retires.

Col E J Lawder, (Eur) from Comdt 24th to Comdt 13th N I; Col C W Dun, from 2nd in Comd 39th, Offg Comdt 24th to Comdt 24th N I; Lieut Col F G Hodgson, from Wing Officer, 21st, Offg 2nd in Comd 39th, to 2nd in Comd 39th N I; Lieut Col T L Scott, from Offg Wing Officer 21st, to Wing Officer 21st N I; and Col G T Hilliard, 2nd in Comd 13th to Offg Comdt 13th N I—With effect from 10th Jany, 1875, vice Greenaway, who vacates on attaining Col's allowances.

Col F W A Robson, from 2nd in Comd 37th Offg Comdt 28th to Comdt 28th N I; Lieut Col H C Z Claridge, from Wing Officer 5th, Offg 2nd in Comd 37th to 2nd in Comd 37th N I; and Lieut Col O Morgan, from Genl duty, Kamptee, to Wing Officer 5th N I, and Offg 2nd in Comd—With effect from 10th Jan 1875, vice Babington, who vacates on attaining Col's allowances.

Major F Gadsden, from Genl duty, Secunderabad, to Offg Wing Officer 9th N I; and Lieut Col A D Grant, Infantry, to Genl duty, Madras.

[illegible] LONDON.
[illegible] Assistant MR.
In introducing [illegible] H. BETTS, [illegible] in India, MR. BETTS takes [illegible] attention of [illegible] adopting the [illegible] his Spectacles [illegible] experience [illegible] suitable glasses [illegible] sight. MR. [illegible] this branch of [illegible] his Spectacles [illegible] by many of the Medical Profession, as [illegible] Testimonials which he has received, effectually [illegible] their great superiority. Mr. Betts is furnished [illegible] these perfected Spectacles, &c., [illegible] enabled to benefit [illegible] defective vision.
Mr. Betts will return to Bombay for a short time in December and will subsequently visit other stations in India, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Sind, [illegible], Jubbulpore being amongst the earliest. Letters and communications may be addressed care of MESSRS TREACHER, [illegible] & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT BEING DULY AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FORRESTELL.—November 25th, at Bombay, the wife of Conductor W. Forrestell, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE.—November 21st, at St. George's Gate, Fort William, the wife of Lieut-Col Bruce, 27th Regt. N I, of a son.

HILL.—November 21st, at Dinapore, the wife of Major P E Hill, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MADDEN.—November 16th, at Coconada, the wife of W S Madden, Esq., Madras Bank, of a daughter.

SHEFFIELD.—November 10th, at Vellore, the wife of T Sheffield, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, North Arcot, of a son.

TREMEARNE.—November 21st, at Alldeen, Serampore, the wife of Shirley Tremearne, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1874.

THERE is no doubt that the public of Bombay would read yesterday's report of the proceedings against the market department peons with a great deal of interest. The evidence of the two witnesses, Mr. Higgins and Witoo Bapoo, contains several suggestive, if not startling points. One of the commonest, but most erroneous, beliefs in India we have yet encountered is that any man can edit a newspaper or report for one, and the array of soldiers, sailors, discharged officers, clerks, loafers of all sorts, and occasionally free-and-easy clergymen, who apply annually for one or other of these situations in the office of any well-known Indian journal must give editors and reporters a very flattering idea of the value that is popularly put upon their labours in this country. It seems, however, that there are other situations which well-informed people believe any person can fill. We do not, of course, allude to Staff appointments or any other haven of bliss for gentlemanly impecunious crafts. What we now specially refer to is the inspection of butcher meat for the supply of the Bombay markets. One might think that it required some special training to be able to judge good and bad meat, and all the shades of quality lying between these extremes; but Dr. Hewlett, or whoever it was who set agoing the present market department system, would appear to have thought that the responsible task of selecting the meat destined for the tables of the citizens of Bombay could be performed by any peon at whom good fortune had pitched a wage of Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month. Mr. Higgins, the late Superintendent of Markets, who, whatever else he should have known, was doubtless acquainted with the distribution of the work among the subordinates of his department, told the Court that the duty of the market peons was to "supervise the cleaning of the markets and to report *and seize* anything they saw in the way of bad meat or vegetables, or putrid fish." Again, he deposed that a peon from the Crawford Market and another from the nearest private market had to attend at the Carnac Bunder every morning about half-past three when the meat train arrived, "and examine all the mutton that was unloaded from the waggons, and if they saw anything that was thought unfit for food they had to keep it in a basket until Mr. Higgins arrived at the Bunder." This evidence was confirmed by Wittoo Bapoo. Mr. Higgins said that all the peons in the public market department took a turn at doing duty at the Carnac Bunder. It is thus clear enough that any sepoy was thought quite capable of judging what the Bombay people might eat and what they might not. We hope they did their duty well; we trust that they were experts enough to be able to tell when an animal was diseased through other senses than that of smelling; but we cannot help feeling that we are hoping and trusting against probabilities. Many an animal may be diseased without stinking, and it is against reason to suppose that any peon picked at random from the markets could have the special experience or knowledge necessary to enable him to judge accurately what carcass is fit for consumption by human beings and what is not. It would be just as reasonable to suppose that the assistant Health Officerships, and the Market Superintendentship, could be perfectly well filled by a batch of the Municipality sepoys if the appointments were shaken up in a bag and scattered promiscuously among them.

We would fain have continued to share in the Municipal Commissioner's pleasant impression that a great traffic in diseased meat did not exist in Bombay, and that most of the money divided by Jemadar Ulee and his associates was not extracted from cattle-owners in exchange for permission to pass diseased animals into the shambles or the Bombay markets, but under the threat that if they did not pay so much money good meat would be called bad and rejected. But the evidence given by Mr. Witoo Bapoo, and to some extent by Mr. Higgins, prevents us, and we are forced to come once more to the conclusion that for a number of years past our expensive ornamental markets have been used as much by the vendor of bad meat as by honest dealers. Mr. Higgins said he had on several occasions found bad meat "hanging up in shops and also hidden away without being reported by the peons." We wonder what Mr. Higgins did with these peons. It is said that during a number of years past only one peon has been dismissed from the market department—rather a remarkable fact in the case of so large a department. Yet it would appear from Mr. Higgin's own evidence that reasons for dismissing some of the rascals were not wanting if common intelligence had only been used to take advantage of them. But what does Witoo say about the diseased meat? He was a servant of several butchers who had stalls in the Crawford markets and elsewhere, and he ought to know the system intimately. He describes the system with a clearness which is evidently undimmed by any sympathies for the lovers of good meat. His connection with blood and flesh for such a length of time seems to have blunted his natural feelings, and hence his narration is as cold blooded and complete as any Magistrate could wish to have. He says that it is the custom of the peons at the Carnac Bunder to allow bad meat to pass after eight o'clock. He used to pay money on behalf of his masters in order to be allowed to get bad meat passed. He knew that others than his masters paid money to the peons in order to get bad meat passed. He knew that his masters were in the habit of receiving bad meat every second or third day. Another man and he used to bring up on an average forty or fifty carcasses (daily, we presume) for his three masters. This is the gist of Witoo's evidence, the importance of which is added to by the statement he made in his cross-examination—"I do say that they (peons) received money at Bandora for bad meat. They do receive it *now every day*." If there is much more evidence like this, the public will certainly not be satisfied with the semi-official statement that a large traffic in bad meat has not been carried on in this city for a number of years. Such a statement may be calculated, on humane principles, to allay the agitation of the public mind; but for our part, we think the subject ought not to be disguised. The more the plain truth is spoken—the more the repulsive fact is looked in the face—the sooner will steps be taken to prevent a system which, we hope, is temporarily broken down, from rising again in a few months and becoming as active as ever in its operations.

The trial, and possible punishment, of the persons now before the Police Court, ought not to be the end of the discovery of the frauds, and we hope that Mr. Pedder will soon be able to present some scheme to the citizens which will prevent such a scandalous state of affairs from again flourishing for a number of years. It seems to us that the Market establishment must be increased, and responsible men—(we should prefer Europeans)—on a fair salary ought to be placed at all the points where beef or mutton is brought into the city. It would be foolish to perpetuate the system of allowing a couple of peons, who probably could not tell a cat from a goat if it were skinned, to decide upon the meat which the people of Bombay shall eat. We have been accustomed to hear an immense amount of talk emanating from the Health Department (to which at one time the Market Department was united) about civilisation and sanitary science, and scavengering from an æsthetic point of view, but we cannot help thinking that if a little more attention had been given to the matter of protecting the Bombay public in the food they eat, and similar practical and useful subjects, the Health Department would have been estimated at a higher value than it has been. The public used to follow the upraised ecstatic eyes of the late leader of the Health Department, and it is probably because we have all been so busy looking at the stars that we have fallen into the present unpleasant predicament. However, now that we have discovered where we are, we hope we shall hear more of practical reforms in our market system than of "high-falutin'" with more "superior" subjects. We ought to have no more peons choosing our meat for us either at Carnac Bunder, Bandora, or elsewhere; in each large market there ought to be a European inspector before whose eyes all meat admitted to the market ought to pass; and a place for what is called "lean food, not positively bad, but undesirable," should be set apart from places devoted to the sale of really desirable food. We take it to be the case that the public care less for saving money in this matter than for being honestly and efficiently served; and if the suggestions we have thrown out are adopted, either as a whole or modified, the Bombay public will be rescued from the present farce of employing a number of people in magnificent premises to rob them and give them bad meat for good.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

HERE is one more illustration of the great importance that exists in a name. Two years ago, it will be remembered, we published an interesting series of four letters on the subject of competition and the Indian Civil Service, from the pen of Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, of the Bombay Revenue Survey. As the subject was one of considerable importance, Mr. Goldsmid naturally desired to give extended publicity to his views, and a few months ago he asked us whether we would have any objection to the letters being printed in some English magazine or home paper. Of course we had none whatever. Accordingly Mr. Goldsmid sent the letters to the *Overland Mail*, and one of the series was published on the 23rd ult., with his signature attached. The letter caused a good deal of comment at home and in India, and has been reproduced in nearly every Indian paper (our own included, for we did not think there would be any harm in doing our best to have the subject thoroughly discussed), and has evoked some keen criticism from the Civil and Uncovenanted Services. The curious part of the affair, however, is that nearly everybody has assumed that the writer was Sir F. J. Goldsmid, forgetting to notice that the signature to the letter was "F. L. Goldsmid" and not "F. J. Goldsmid." We daresay the Knight has been a good deal astonished if not amused to find his views so much discussed in public, seeing that he has not yet, so far as we are aware, put them in print in the full shape in which they appeared in the *Overland Mail*. However, the mistake does not affect the arguments in question. They are quite as good as though they had been put forward by a *Sir*; and we trust, now that we inform the public that they belong to a less distinguished individual than was generally supposed, they will continue to be as keenly discussed as they have been up to the present moment. It is only fair to make this explanation for two important reasons—to wit, that any credit attaching to Mr. Goldsmid's letters may be given to the proper person, and that Sir Frederic Goldsmid should cease to have views attributed to him the fathership of which he may not be at all desirous to claim. Who, after this, shall ask derisively, "What's in a name?"

THE MANUFACTORY OF REPORTS ON THE SIND POLICE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

KURRACHEE, NOVEMBER 1874.

THE Police of this Province seem to find but little favour in the eyes of the authorities just now. Some time ago, in the review of the Annual Returns for 1873, exception was taken by Government to the favourable results obtained in the Hyderabad Collectorate, and the officer who had been in charge for six months of that year was told that his Returns could not be accepted as trustworthy, and that the diminutions in crime was not the result of greater exertions on the part of his subordinates, but that the 20 per cent. of *decrease* in crimes (mostly thefts) constituted on the contrary an *increase*, of say 10 per cent. over the previous years—*i.e.* that the results as given by him were attained by the non-reporting and otherwise omitting to bring to notice of, say, 600 additional cases of theft during 1873. Government were guided in their deliberations on this matter by the remarks of the supervising officers—*i. e.* the Magistrate of the District and the Commissioner in Sind, who gave it as their opinion that non-reporting of crime and inefficiency of the police was a great feature everywhere in Sind, and in parts of the *Hyderabad* as well as the *Kurrachee* Collectorate, these matters required the most careful attention of the respective Superintendents.

That this is the case especially as regards the Kurrachee District has been lately testified to by a special report which the late Magistrate of the District saw fit to call for from the Deputy Collector of the Shahbunder Division as far back as December 1873, and which Report, we understand, is now in the hands of Government. It seems strange that matters of so grave importance should not have occasioned any remark at the hands of the District Magistrate when sending on the Crime Return for 1873, but perhaps the explanation is, that things were bad enough to need a special report.

Of course in this matter the opinions of half a dozen officials connected with the judicial administration of the Collectorate have been taken, and while all unite in saying that the Police are not what they ought to be, they again excuse their shortcomings by the very inadequate numerical strength of the District Police Force, and the total absence of any village Police in Sind. A further reason given is that the amount of inconvenience, expense, annoyance, and bullying a complainant has to go through at the hands of the Police, the Courts, and Vakeels, is so excessive, that he often prefers the total loss of his cow or compromises with the thief, who is generally known by his pugs, and thus obtains without any bother, and, for say, Rs. 5, what it would have cost him the same amount in money plus the etcas. to reclaim in a Court of justice, where, moreover, he would have to run the risk of having the case decided against him.

The compounding of a case of theft is of course penal anywhere but in the Presidency towns; but then how rare are the cases in which a prosecution under section 214 of the Penal Code has been attempted? And this is a matter not unknown to the ryots.

It remains to be seen whether Government will take any steps to rectify the present state of things; nobody can deny that something ought to be done, but everybody knows also that Government has no money to spare for an increase of establishment; there is, however, this hope, that when the survey of the Presidency is completed, and it has been finally ascertained what are the obligations of the ryots towards the State, then the time will have arrived to think of the duties of the State towards the ryots as regards prompt and effective administration of justice.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S REGIMENT FROM MHOW.

A CORRESPONDENT in Mhow writes to us as follows:—Early on the morning of the 21st instant, the strains of martial music announced the departure for England of one of the finest Infantry regiments in the world. I allude to the 49th Princess Charlotte of Wales's. During their stay here they have done much to enliven the residents. Open air concerts, theatricals, regimental polo, &c., have been among their public entertainments. Their hospitality and efficiency, and smart appearance on parade are alike genuine; and Mr. Gibbons, the Bandmaster, may well be proud of the splendid 49th Band.

Head Quarters and a Wing of the 68th Light Infantry have relieved the 49th—the other Wing is expected in due course.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay has been here. There was a review on Saturday afternoon when the Mhow troops certainly were well worth looking at. There was some marching past—the Royal Horse Artillery and Hussars went by at a trot and gallop—and then a short battle was fought, at the conclusion of which no enemy was to be seen. The troops formed a long line and Commanders were summoned before the Commander-in-Chief, who addressed them at some length and then the different regiments marched to quarters.

The weather is really pleasant now.

There is to be a fancy ball given by the Hussars during the race-week, so that ladies and gentlemen will have something to do in choosing dresses and getting them made for the occasion.

THE CULPABILITY OF INDIAN HUSBANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You don't know how I liked your letter yesterday. It was *so* true, and truth is always so nice, is it not? and I am a wife and have a husband, so I must know, must I not? And, do you know, when we were married, we went to the hills and we stayed six weeks, and Dick and I used to sit for hours together, not saying anything or calling each other such delightful nicknames, and I said to Dick every day "*will* this last for ever?" and he always said "yes, darling, for ever." But it did not. And now, if I call him a duck, he says "don't be stupid," and when I sing, "I was but a Little Faded Flower" or "When thy Tiny Dimpled Hand" that he used to cry over, *really* cry, he says the words are silly and he wishes I would learn Beethoven! Is it not unkind? And all I want, dear Mr. Editor, is that he should take me to the Bunder or Band-stand for an hour every day and help me choose my bonnets, and you do not know how choosing bonnets bothers me, and not go to sleep after dinner. And really I do not want him to talk about art, or science, or literature, because I do not know anything about them, and I have talked to *six* other ladies and *they* do not either, and they say no one does, *not even gentlemen*. So you see I am not that horrid thing a blue-stocking, and it is very hard lines is it not? and I *do* think Dick ought to like to sit with me and talk, better than playing whist and sleeping, don't you? Oh, dear! Mr. Editor is it not dreadful! What shall we all do?—Yours very tearfully,

ONE OF MANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I married because I had plenty of money, and because I wanted a lady to take care of my house, and my wife married me because I had plenty of money, and because she came out here to get married. She knows nothing of science, art, or literature, and is perfectly happy with a large house, a pair of horses, and a fairly large tail of young men to admire her. We both obtained what we wanted, neither more nor less. Tell your correspondent of yesterday that if she wants a husband who will not neglect her, as she calls it, she must wait till she finds a man who sympathises with her feelings and pursuits, not one who has simply a good establishment or handsome face to fall in love with. Probably she will never find such a man, but that's her look out, not mine.

M. T.

BOMBAY.

BURGLARY.—One Luximee, woman, reported to the Police yesterday, that on the night previous, her shop was opened by some person by means of false keys, and Rs. 25 stolen therefrom.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 21st instant, was 56 feet 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet 6 tenths.

ABSCONDED.—Joora Dewa, a Marwarree, reported to the Police yesterday that his partner, a fellow Marwarree, absconded on the day previous, taking with him ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 589 their joint property.

THE THAKURWAR RATH.—A native procession called the Thakurwur Rath will turn out this day from Holi Chuckla, passing through Boree Bazaar and back again to Holi Chuckla. Police arrangements are being made to maintain order in the locality.

A REWARD.—A Hindoo named Gungaram, and Rukmee woman, received a reward of Rs. 10 yesterday from the Commissioner of Police, they having been the informants in the late case against Parbuttee, woman, who abandoned her new-born child by throwing it in a dust bin.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE BREAKING.—An attempt was made on Wednesday night to break into the house of a Khojah named Oojeer Vuljee, situated at the Mahim Bazaar, by means a hole being made in the wall of the house. On an alarm being raised by the neighbours, the thief scampered off. Nothing appears to have been stolen from the house.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a Hindoo, name unknown, was found floating in a quarry hole near the Soonderdass Spinning Mills on Wednesday evening. A Coroner's inquest was held on view of the body at the Byculla Flats, when the following verdict was recorded, "That death was caused by drowning in a quarry hole, but under what circumstances, there is not sufficient evidence to say."

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the the Mint on the morning of the 16th November 1874, Rs. 47,56,784; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 37,843, deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,000; balance, Rs. 46,94,627. There are in addition 48,181 rupees' worth of Silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XV. of 1865, to appoint Messrs. Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia and Heerjibhoy Merwanjee Wadia to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice Dusturjee Jamaspjee Muncherjee and Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, resigned.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—Compensation was claimed by the Local Government from the Khan of Khelat, for the loss sustained by certain fakeers who were robbed by the Jamotes some time ago while they were on their way to Hinglaj from Kurrachee; as also for property plundered from a Banian tradesman of Kurrachee, named Taijunmull, who was murdered in cold blood by the Jamotes about a year ago. We are given to understand that the Khan has sent Rs. 350 for the fakeers, and an amount for the relatives of the deceased Taijunmull.—*Sindian.*

THEFT AT GRANT BUILDINGS.—Mr. Blair, an Engineer residing at Grant Buildings, reported to the Police that he returned home about midnight on Tuesday, and on retiring, left his room door open. On the following morning he found missing his silver watch (No. 8770 by Simpson of Glasgow) a hair chain, and some wearing apparel; the collective value of the whole being Rs. 85. Upon enquiry it appears that very many unemployed persons are putting up with their servants in these buildings, and it is not at all improbable that one of them helped himself to Mr. Blair's property.

JUDGEMENT was delivered yesterday by the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, in the suit of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, vs. Purmanundas Jeewundas, and in the cross-suit between the same parties. The action arose out of a contract for the sale of certain land at Naigaum, the plaintiff stating that the defendant's title deeds did not clearly define the land which he (the plaintiff) agreed to buy, and therefore, he refused to accept them. The plaintiff filed his suit on the 31st January last, to recover the deposit money with interest, on the ground that the defendant was unable to carry out his part of the contract. The defendant then filed a cross suit for the specific performance of the contract; by the plaintiff, and the payment of Rs. 10,000 as damages. His Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff in the first suit, and the defendant in the second, with costs.

THE MARKET PEONS AND THE TOWNSPEOPLE.—On Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock, as the Market peons were being taken from the Fort Police Court to the Common Jail, [a crowd of some eight or nine hundred townspeople assembled near the Municipal Workshops, and as the prisoners came in sight, they commenced hooting them, and followed them up as far as Dhongree Cooly Street; where Mr. Superintendent Crummey drew up a few sepoys at the entrance of the street and kept the crowd back. The crowd appeared to be so excited, that Mr. Crummey considered it necessary to escort the prisoners to the County Jail as there were no European officer in charge of them; not that he feared a rescue, although there was an escort of one Havildar and thirteen Police constable (natives) in charge of 28 prisoners, but that the crowd looked quite capable of inflicting summary justice on the prisoners if they got a chance.

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES IN SIND.—The "Beer Case," as it was called, which was lately disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate, and in which the prosecutor was Merwanjee Dorabjee Perozeshaw, a nephew of Byramjee Perozeshaw, the Contractor, is likely, we are told, to be followed by a "Brandy Case", a party having, we are informed, come down to Kurrachee from Lahore to prosecute his Agent here for passing off on him cases filled with bricks for cases containing bottled brandy. This species of fraud would appear to have been practised here for some time, at the cost of the Sind Railway Company, which has been made to pay heavy indemnity amounts in consequence. We hear also of some tins containing, as was alleged, turpentine oil, forwarded from Kurrachee to Lahore, having been discovered on arrival at their destination to contain mud? The matter, we are informed, has been reported to the Police here, but how the Police can ever hope to obtain a clue to the party or parties who committed the fraud, is more than we can well conceive.

A FEMALE THIEF.—One Sugoonee, woman, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with stealing a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 5[illegible]. To bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court, the [illegible] value of the article being Rs. 96 the prope[illegible] Heerappa Unmuntha, who said:—"I am [illegible] I know the prisoner. She was my neighbour when I lived in Camatteepoora. Yesterday at about 10 o'clock I went to the Byculla Railway Station with my daughter, now in Court, aged four years, in order to proceed to Hydrabad; the prisoner accompanied us and took the child in her arms. We took our seats in the carriage and the prisoner went away. When I left home, this gold neck ornament was on the person of my child. When the train reached Callian, I noticed that the neck ornament was not on my daughter. I suspected the prisoner, and returning to Bombay went to her house, when she denied all knowledge of the ornament. I then reported the matter to the police constable No. 869, and he took prisoner in custody. Prisoner then confessed the theft, and offered to point out the Marwarree with whom she had pledged it. We then all went to the shop of this man named Megga Jetha, who produced the ornament which I identified it as my property." The evidence of the Marwarree and police constable corroborated the above statement in material points. The Magistrate thereupon found the prisoner guilty and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

MEMORIAL FOR RELEASE OF THE MAHOMEDAN RIOTERS.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—"We hear that several influential Mussulmans are trying to obtain a pardon for the Mahomedan and Seedee rioters who were sentenced each to five years imprisonment by the presiding Judge at the Criminal Sessions. Among these influential Mussulmans are some who affected regret at the misdeeds of their co-religionists. It is said they have already used their influence with certain high Government officials; and now the memorial has only to be sent to get the prisoners released. They are almost certain that immediately on the receipt of the memorial, Goverment will order the rioters to be released, or will at least very much reduce the term of imprisonment. One of the grounds to be urged in the memorial, is that the real rioters had escaped and that innocent men had been caught and punished. It need scarcely be remarked with reference to this allegation, that the men who have been sentenced were caught by the police in the very act of plundering and injuring the property of the Parsees, and that they were punished after a patient and searching trial in the High Court. It is a matter of surprise to us that the men who affected sympathy for the Parsee sufferers and expressed their deep regret at the excesses committed by their co-religionists should now stand up to use their influence with Government officials on behalf of those who defied the law."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 24th November, was 356, being 14 more than in the preceding week, 49 less than the total of the week ending 25th November 1873, and 18 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years during the week 273 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	4
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	3	...	3	1	3	...	14	11
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	7	1
Market	43,198	...	13	...	3	1	2	...	28	31
Mandwee	35,100	...	11	...	4	1	2	...	23	12
Chukla	36,748	...	5	...	2	...	1	1	16	21
Oomburkharee.	49,873	...	12	...	2	2	2	...	26	26
Dongree	25,556	...	4	...	2	2	3	...	17	9
Dhobeetulao	37,915	...	13	...	5	1	2	...	26	16
Phuneswaree	20,760	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	9	10
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	9	...	...	2	1	...	19	9
Kharatulao	23,638	1	3	...	1	5	...	...	20	10
Koombarwara.	27,594	1	5	...	1	2	...	...	15	10
Khetwaree	24,817	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	20	9
Girgaum	21,234	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	8
Chaopatee	7,531	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	6	7
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mazagon	20,973	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	8	5
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
Kamat. & Byc.	75,028	...	9	...	6	10	10	...	56	28
Parell	13,773	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	7	7
Seoree	4,460	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Seo	11,572	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahim	14,310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worlee	10,042	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-resident & unknown	......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	644,405	2	113	...	38	40	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		2	127	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total other [illegible]	Total [illegible] of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	4	...	3	1	2	...	14	15
Brahman	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	4
Hindoo of other Caste	...	53	...	22	18	15	...	168	140
Hindoo Out-caste	1	1	...	5	4	5	...	22	24
Moosulman	1	40	...	4	14	8	1	98	42
Parsee	...	5	...	3	1	6	...	24	24
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Native-Christian	...	4	...	...	2	3	...	11	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	113	...	38	40	41	1	356	273
Corresponding week '72.	1	122	...	31	31	41	1	307	264

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Shapoorjee Byramjee, trading in partnership with Nowrojee Shapoorjee and Cursetjee Shapoorjee, under the name and firm of Nowrojee Shapoorjee and Company, as a cabinet-maker.

Nowrojee Shapoorjee, trading in partnership with Shapoorjee Byramjee and Cursetjee Shapoorjee, under the name and firm of Nowrojee Shapoorjee and Company, as a cabinet-maker.

Cursondass Purshotumdass, dealer in cloth.

Cursetjee Shapoorjee, trading in partnership with Shapoorjee Byramjee and Nowrojee Shapoorjee, under the name and firm of Nowrojee Shapoorjee and Company, as a cabinet-maker.

Hormusjee Cooverjee, a dealer in working boxes.

Megjee Roopjee and Doolub Megjee, who lately traded under the name and style of Megjee Roopjee as grocer.

William Nolan, Government pensioner.

Sullamon Ahmed, hawker in nutmegs.

Hormusjee Merwanjee, unemployed.

Balcrustna Hurrychund Government, pensioner.

Soolamonjee Allibhoy and Essajee Allibhoy, contractors of buildings, &c.

Narrayen Hurry and Dinker Rowjee formerly contractors, at present the first-named is a clerk in the employ of Mr. H. Bicknell, Solicitor, and the second unemployed.

Dyal Kutchra, mehta in the service of Megjee Dossa.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed insolvents petitions, that the real and personal estate and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 25TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5½d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account...... 93½.

5 „ French Rente, 1872 ...... 98¼.

Bar Silver .... 58¼.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal:—King Arthur.

Arrival—George Gilroy.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Guy Mannering.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FROM CALCUTTA.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 26TH NOVEMBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY started at 10 o'clock last night for his tour in Behar. A salute was fired this morning announcing his departure.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council assembles again on the 8th December.

A TRAIN, while entering Madras last Friday evening, ran over a woman at a crossing near the fifth mile. The head of the woman was severed from her body.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman* says [illegible] the Camp of Exercise at Rawul Pindee consists of three [illegible] batteries of artillery, and seven infantry regiments.

THE steamer El Dorado recently arrived in Madras roads, has brought out a boat for the Bangalore Boat Club. The boat was forwarded by J. and L. Slater, boat builders, University Boat House, Oxford.

THE Bishop of Calcutta was expected to arrive at Allahabad yesterday evening, and will hold a confirmation at Trinity Church at half past four this afternoon. On Sunday next, His Lordship will preach on behalf of the Diocesan Church Building Fund.

THE derelict to which we referred yesterday as having been seen drifting off the East Coast at Pondicherry, is now, the *Englishman* tells us, in possession of people on shore. An officer of the s.s. Assyria boarded the wreck, and found the cargo still burning—all the wood-work gone, and only the iron shell of the vessel left. It is supposed to be the remains of the County of Perth.

THE s.s. Blenheim which arrived at Calcutta on Sunday, brings intelligence from the Mauritius, where she called, that "Captain Griffiths, of the ship John Elliot, and his crew were at Port Louis. He reports his ship burnt at sea, east of the Cape. The crew took to the boats, and, after sailing 1,400 miles, eventually landed all well at Tamatave, on the Island of Madagascar. Captain Griffiths was about to leave for England by the French mail steamer."

IN the last report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a remark appears to the effect that, the tea industry of India has become almost unexampled in the history of its trade, and the following figures are given, which represent the value of the annual exports during the ten years ending 30th April, 1874; every reasonable prospect being present of a continued progress which will give Indian tea a marked position in the foremost productions of the country:—In 1863-64, the value of tea exports from Calcutta amounted to £229,282; in 1864-65 it was £273,475, and in the following years it was respectively £226,506—362,703—683,067—860,441—1,016,978—1,358,858—1,523,527—1,692,699.

THE under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. James Frederick Robinson, Mechanical Engineer of Cawnpore Road, East End, Allahabad, for an improved continuous kiln for burning bricks, tiles, and other wares. Mr. Edward Money, of Darjeeling, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Turkish Service, for firing and drying tea without the use of charcoal. Messrs. Josiah Latimer Clark, and John Standfield, both of 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, England, for improvements in floating docks and pontoons. Mr Robert Paulson Spice, Civil Engineer, No. 21, Parliament Street, in the City of Westminster, in the United Kingdon of Great Britain, for improvements in apparatus used in the manufacture of gas.

WE publish elsewhere a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman*, concerning the Nana Sahib. The writer, we are told, is a zemindar, and the man referred to as having been made prisoner by the Nana's adherents, was one of his tenants, who disappeared from his home before daylight one morning, leaving a fine crop of winter rice growing, and was not seen again for eight months. Wherever he had been, it would seem that he had experienced great hardships, from the effects of which he died shortly after his return. His account of the Chinese boundary and people was so correct, that it would have been far more wonderful that a man in his position, an unlettered peasant, should have invented the story, than that it should have been true. The information if correct, is of little further importance than showing that the Nana was alive up to a certain date; still anything calculated to throw light upon that subject is of interest at the present time.

LORD AND LADY HOBART arrived in Madras on Saturday morning some hours before the time originally intended; this was owing to their having decided not to visit Salem, which station, we are told, had put on its holiday colours, had expended oceans of white wash, forests of plantain trees, and heaps of money, but to meet with disappointment. The residents, however, are content to dry their tears and live on in the hope of gubernatorial notice at some future day. The Central Station, we learn, presented a lively appearance on the occasion, and a guard of honour, from the 37th Grenadiers arrived and took its place before the appointed time. A good number of gentlemen of the Military and Civil Services, and a sprinkling of the fair sex, occupied the platform. Precisely at nine o'clock the train arrived at the station, and their Excellencies were received by Sir Frederick Haines and others. The travellers at once proceeded to Government House. His Excellency has been absent from his capital seven and a half months.

THE death of Colonel G. C. Huxham, 2nd in Command of the 30th Punjab Native Infantry, says the *Pioneer*, may recall to the minds of some people still in the country the famous Banda duel case which created so much excitement twenty-four years ago, and in which incident the principal actors were the then Ensign Huxham and Lieutenant Litchford, both of the 48th Bengal Native Infantry. The circumstances attending the affair were somewhat peculiar. It appears that bad feeling existed between these two young officers, and five particular members of the regiment had determined never to speak to Ensign Huxham again on the ground that he had declined a meeting,—which he professed himself quite willing to give,—with Lieutenant Litchford. The latter alleged that Mr. Huxham had not spoken to him for four days, and had sneered at him several times. He had deliberately resolved to give four days' trial to the silent system, and then call him out, and expressed his determination to accept no apology. On the evening of Sunday, the 7th July 1850, in the verandah of the mess house, the challenge was given and accepted. The Commanding Officer, Major Colin Troup (now General) was in the mess at the time, and immediately put the principals and one second under arrest, and read the Articles of War to them against the practice of duelling. These officers broke their arrest and went to the ground. Mr. Huxham had failed to get a second, and it was only at the last moment that Lieutenant Smith, one of his foes, at the request of Lieut. White, Litchford's second, consented merely "to save them all" to act in that capacity. No opportunity of reconciliation was afforded. Ensign Ogilvie's remonstrance against their fighting on such trivial ground was totally disregarded. When the ground was being measured by one of the seconds, Lieutenant Litchford complained of the long strides he took. The combatants fired at each other, and Huxham received his adversary's shot in his groin. The *finale* of the affair was that all four were tried by court martial and sentenced to be cashiered, but the Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. Napier, pardoned Huxham owing to his having been severely wounded as well as to the peculiar circumstances of the case. The most curious commentary on the affair, which was warmly discussed in the papers at the time, was that at the same time another court-martial was sitting at Simla for the trial of another young officer on a charge tantamount to not calling out a man who had threatened to horsewhip him.

THE NANA AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In your paper of Monday, the 16th, you have quoted from the *Delhi Gazette* a statement made by one Sheodut Singh, who died a year ago at his native village in the Azimgurh District, that Nana Dhundu Punt died of Terai fever in the Nepal jungles and that he (Sheodut) was one of the number who took part in the performance of the funeral obsequies. Sheodut Singh may very possibly have done this, for the personal obsequies were duly performed with all the usual ceremonies; but nevertheless Nana did not die; his funeral obsequies were a feint. In the Autumn of 1859 Nana was encamped with his brother Bala Bao and Debi Bux Singh, the ex-Rajah of Gonda, and with a considerable army under his command at the foot of the Nepal mountains, near the entrance of a pass. There they remained for some time, but at length the movement of the British troops in search of them rendering their position dangerous, they broke up their camp, and, entering the pass, retreated entirely through Nepal until they arrived within the confines of the Chinese territory. They then fixed their quarters after crossing a large river, at a village or town named Tharwaris, close upon the frontier. Before they left the plains, however, the three chiefs had their funeral rites performed, lest, as they gave out, they should never return to the holy ground of Hindustan. This gave rise to the report which prevailed very universally at that time, but which was not believed by those of the inhabitants of our own provinces who were in the habit of passing to and from Nepal, and with whom I came in frequent contact, that Nana was dead. My informant was a man who was taken prisoner by a party of the Nana's scouts in November, 1859, and carried off to the camp, whe[illegible]s kept in irons. Being of a good caste, he was [illegible]ed in menial offices about the persons of the chiefs, and accompanied them in their march through the mountains. In June, 1860, aided by some of the natives of the country, he made his escape, and returned to his own home, a few miles on the British side of the Nepal frontier, leaving Nana Saheb safe within the Chinese territory, and in perfect health. The description given by the man of the nature of the Chinese boundary and of the dress and appearance of the inhabitants, was, I was informed by good authority, quite correct. A curious part of the man's statement, and one that may be of importance in the inquiry now going forward, was, that the chiefs at the time of performing their funeral rites before they quitted the plains, each cut off a finger, and that these little members were burned, and the funeral obsequies solemnly performed over them as representatives of their whole bodies.

B.

November 19, 1874.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the hearing of this case was resumed before the Senior Magistrate. The twenty eight prisoners were arranged in a semicircle behind the dock, facing the Bench. There was a great crowd of natives outside the Court house, access into which was allowed only to persons whose presence was absolutely necessary. In a building which affords but a limited accommodation, it was not possible to admit all whom a mere interest in the proceedings attracted to the Court; but the police arrangements made by Mr. Superintendent Smith and Mr. Inspector Burns were sufficiently judicious to cause no unnecessary dissatisfaction. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Municipality, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Jefferson defended the first, and Mr. Judge the second prisoner, while nine prisoners, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13, were represented by Mr. Khunderow Morojee. The remaining seventeen prisoners were undefended. Mr. Winter watched the case on behalf of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, who was also present.

Before the hearing was resumed, Mr. Judge asked the Magistrate to admit his client to bail, as nothing had been proved against him. Under the Criminal Procedure Code which was not applicable to Bombay, the charge against the prisoner was a bailable offence; and under section 388 of the Code, it was imperative upon the Magistrate to accept bail in a case like this.

The Magistrate—The Criminal Procedure Code does not apply to Bombay.

Mr. Judge said, he started with that admission, but he still submitted the point for His Worship's consideration. The prisoners in the Bandora case had been admitted to bail. Citing Archbold, Mr. Judge showed that the offence was only an indictable misdemeanour, for which bail could be accepted; and as the law makers of India had thought fit to make it a bailable offence wherever the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code extended, Mr. Judge ventured to urge by analogy that this was a case in which the Magistrate might exercise a wise discretion by admitting his client to bail. He added that up to present time there was not a particle of evidence adduced against his client. He had been shown only to have done his duty, and all the evidence called told in his favour.

Mr. Jefferson, in making a similar application for the first prisoner, said he had very little to add to what had been advanced by Mr. Judge. Admitting that the Criminal Procedure Code, though it extended to all India, did not apply to the Presidency towns, he said, it must be borne in mind that it was the intention of Government to extend the Code to the Presidencies also. Be that as it might, he thought the Magistrates, sitting in the Presidencies' towns, should attack due weight to an enactment which the Legislature, in its wisdom, had deemed fit to extend to all India. He therefore hoped that His Worship would exercise his discretion and admit his client to bail, taking care that his attendance when required would be ensured; and this was the chief thing to be looked to in accepting bail.

Mr. Khunderow made a similar application for his clients.

Mr. Crawford, in reply, remarked that if the Legislature had thought fit to extend the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to all India, it had also thought fit to exclude from its operation the Presidency towns where Magistrates of greater experience presided, and to leave it to their discretion whether or not to accept bail in certain bailable offences. He (Mr. Crawford) trusted that His Worship would retain the discretion the Legislature had vested in him and exercise it in the interest of justice. With regard to Mr. Judge's statement that there was no evidence against his client, Mr. Crawford would offer no comment; but departing from the course which he intended to have followed, he would call direct evidence to implicate the first and second prisoners, which would enable His Worship to decide whether, under the circumstances, bail could be accepted for them. He would ask His Worship at any rate to leave the prisoners in their present position for a day or two, by which time he should be in a position to adduce direct testimony against them. As regards the first two prisoners, Mr. Crawford requested that bail for them should be refused *in toto*, and as regarded Mr. Khunderow's clients, to consider after certain evidence had been called, which of them should be admitted to bail.

The Magistrate—I will make what order I think necessary after I have heard the evidence.

A witness for the prosecution was then re-called for cross-examination.

Wittoo Bappo further cross-examined by Mr. Khunderow.—I said yesterday that bad carcasses were kept aside until 8 o'clock. They were kept in the waggons at Boree Bunder until that hour. Mr. Higgins used to come to the station at 3, 4, or 5 o'clock and remained there about half an hour. He did not remain there more than half an hour. I had no watch with me to measure the exact time. After leaving the station, Mr. Higgins went the round of the markets and came back about 8 o'clock to the Crawford Markets, and then the carcasses were removed from the waggons. They were kept until 8 o'clock in the waggons in order that they might escape his observation. When he came to the Boree Bunder station, he walked round the waggons, but did not go into them to examine the meat. The good carcasses are removed soon after the train arrives at the station, that is about half-past 4 o'clock, and this goes on until half-past 6 or 7 o'clock. We used to remove the good carcasses and then returned to remove the bad carcasses, which were left in the waggons. They were not kept in charge of any body there. The waggons remained in the same position until 1 o'clock, when they returned to Bandora. There were two peons at the station—one the Sircaree peon, and the other the private market peon. We paid only two annas for each carcass to the Bazar Master's peon. The public market peon paid two annas out of his income to the private market peon. We did not pay any thing to the private market peons. I did not see any of the coolies or their masters pay any money to the private market peons. I paid prisoner Bhickoo Appa about three or four months ago; I do not remember the exact month. He came after prisoner Abdool Cadur. I paid prisoner Mahadoo about two years ago. I paid prisoner Inam Dadameea in the present month of November. I kept no memo of the payments, and do not know if my masters kept any. I do not remember when I paid prisoner Crushna, who came after Cadoo. It was within the last three or four months. I have seen Vuzeer, Tattia, Sukkur, and Babajee, coolies, and Cassom butcher, pay money to the prisoners. I also saw Nathiaba, Tookiaba, Seedoo, Essoo, Lingoo, Moris, all coolies, pay money to the prisoners, I have seen money paid with my own eyes. In the present month I have seen coolies pay money every day to prisoner Imam for bad carcasses. I have seen money paid for bad carcasses during the last five or six years. I told the story of these payments to the Sircar eight, nine, or ten days ago, when I was made to squat down in front of the Oomercarry chowkey. I was taken there by a policeman, and thence at 2 o'clock to a house in the lane, where my deposition was taken. I was not taken into custody; I was simply taken by a policeman. I went with the police of my own free will. Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali took my signature to the deposition at the house near the chowkey. Two other men, Babajee and Appa, also signed depositions. I did not know what was contained in the paper. The papers signed by Babajee and Appa were not explained to them. The papers were written by Meer Abdool Ali. We were not told what our signatures were taken for. We were then taken to the Mazagon office, and thence to the Municipal office, where Mr. Eduljee (points to him) took my signature. I don't know what the paper contained; it was not read over to me. Babajee and Appa also signed the paper. It was not explained to them. I am not now in custody of the police nor under police surveillance. Sepoys come to my house to call me when I am required. The money for bad carcasses is paid to the sepoys after 5 o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined by prisoner Abdool Cadur—I saw money paid to you by Vujeer and Sakkur, coolies. I made no report to Mr. Higgins, because I was not asked about it.

To prisoner Mahadoo Luxmon—I never saw you doing duty at the station.

To prisoner Moosa—I have seen you on duty at Boree Bunder, and have seen money paid to you by Babajee, Sukkur, and Vujeer.

To prisoner No. 23—I have not seen you on duty at the meat station.

To prisoner No. 27—I never saw you on duty at the meat station.

To prisoner No. 25—I have often seen you on duty at the meat station. I have not seen payments made to you.

To prisoner No. 14—I have not seen you on duty at the meat station.

To prisoner No. 15—I have not seen you on duty at the Boree Bunder meat station.

To prisoner No. 18—I never saw you at the meat station.

To prisoner No. 16—I have seen you on duty at the meat station within the last two or three months.

The other prisoners declined to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—I do not know how to write and did not write my signature to any paper at the Municipal Office. As the house in Oomercarry [illegible] I made no mark to the paper. The Jemadar wrote down what I stated. I considered what was taken down with my name as my signature.

Mahomed Hoossain bin Cootoobudin examined by Mr. Crawford—I am a writer in the employ of Shak Mahomed Sheroo, and reside in New Cazee Street. My master is a beef butcher. I have been in his service for the last five years, prior to which I was in the service of Mahboob bin Abdool Rahman, another butcher now dead. By desire of my master I have collected stall rents from the butchers in the beef market at the Crawford Markets. My master himself did not collect the rents. Sometimes the rents were paid to me and sometimes to Mr. Higgins. I received rents from about forty butchers. I used to collect the monies by the 14th of the month and to pay them to Allee or Chand. I used to collect four times a year. The rent was paid in advance. I used to receive from each butcher quarterly Rs. 37-8 and one rupee besides, in all Rs. 38-8. My master used to pay Rs. 37-8 for his stall in the Crawford Markets, and one rupee besides for Allee and Chand. I did not pass my receipts to the butchers; they got them from Allee or Chand. For the rent of my master's stall Chand used to get the Sircar's receipt. I have got no receipts here. I used to pay my master's rent with the other collections either to Allee or Chand, and sometimes to both, and at other times I went and paid the monies to Mr. Higgins. The additional one rupee received from the butchers was paid to Allee or Chand. My master paid the extra rupee, because all the other butchers paid it, in consideration of the fortnight's time allowed them by Allee and Chand. My master used to make other payments to Chand, which are entered in his book. I have several times made such payments by order of my master. This book (produced) belongs to my master and was kept by me—it is the daily cash book extending from 8th October 1869 to 31st January 1870. In October 1869 my master had four partners; and the partnership was dissolved about two years and a half ago, since when my master has been trading alone. The monies paid to Chand are entered in this book. On the 15th October 1869, I find an entry of a payment of four annas to Chand. I cannot say whether my master or I paid the money. All the entries in the book are in my handwriting. I made entries of payments by direction of my master. I have made payments to Chand, but I cannot point out any entry of a payment made by me. This book relates to all my master's transactions which were going on at time. I do not know why the other monies were paid to Chand. I cannot point out in the other books any particular entries of payments made by my hands to Chand. I know nothing of any payments made to Chand since the dissolution of the partnership about two years and a half ago, I have kept books for my master since the dissolution of the partnership.

The Magistrate said the cross-examination of the witness should stand over for the day.

Mr. Judge again pressed his application for bail on behalf of his client.

The Magistrate said he had decided not to admit the first two prisoners to bail. As to the rest he was disposed to accept bail for them in their own recognisance of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties of Rs. 500 each. The bail bonds will be executed this morning.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned until to-day at noon.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP JUMNA.

H. M. S. TROOP-SHIP JUMNA, 4,173 tons, Captain W. E. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, October 24th, Malta 4th November Port Said 9th November and Suez on the 11th November, with 81 officers, 11 ladies, and 2 children, 1,039 men, 94 women, and 142 children. During the voyage there were two deaths—one man and a child of the 9th Regiment. The Jumna passed H. M. S. Euphrates and Malabar, and she experienced fine weather throughout.

The following is the list of officers:—

Capt G Robinson and wife, I N
Lieut-Col H J Buchanan, 2-9th Regt
Maj F G C Probart, 2-9th Regt
Maj W Daunt, 2-9th Regt
Capt W H Burland and wife, 2-9th Regt
Maj C J C Roberts and wife, 2-9th Regt
Paym W Morrison, 2-9th Regt
Surg Maj T Walsh, 2-9th Regt
Capt W H E Ridsdale, 2-9th Regt
Capt C S Perry and wife, 2-9th Regt
Capt Regd E Huxham, 2-9th Regt
Capt C M Stockley, 2-9th Regt
Capt G S Burton and wife, 2-9th Regt
Capt H H A Stewart and wife, 2-9th Regt
Lieut J Lowell, 2-9th Regt
Lieut C H Shepherd and wife, 2-9th Regt
Lieut G M Seaton, 2-9th Regt
Lieut R A Mitchell, 2-9th Regt
Lieut F R D Townshend, 2-9th Regt
Lieut O Allcard, 2-9th Regt
Lieut S H P Graves, 2-9th Regt
Lieut D K Robertson, 2-9th Regt
Lieut Hon R L P Bethell, 2-9th Regt
Lieut F A Currie and wife, 2-9th Regt
Lieut W G Shagban, 2-9th Regt
Lieut G M Griffin, 2-9th Regt
Sub-Lieut H J Shuckburgh, 2-9th Regt
Sub-Lieut F W Egerton, 2 9th Regt
Sub-Lieut H S Massy, 2-9th Regt
Major B L Forster, R A
Sub-Lieut A F Murray, 2-9th Foot
Qr-Mr T Sterrett and wife, 2-9th Foot
Lieut H J O Walker, RHA
Capt H H Hardinge, R A
Lieut S D Rainsford, R A
Capt S E Pemberton, R A
Capt A J Anderson, R A
Maj A D Dixon, R A
Lieut G H W Beaumont, R A
Lieut E Hardy, R A
Lieut A M Renny, R A
Lieut E G E Edwards, R A
Lieut C M Hoggard, R A
Lieut A H Browne, R A
Capt T J Willans, wife and 2 children, R E
Lieut S P Cather, R E
Lieut H D Olivier, R E
Lieut E S Hill, R E
Lieut J C Addison, R E
Lieut G Davison, R E
Lieut E Blunt, R E
Lieut M Hobday, R E
Surg J L Corbet, I M D
Surg C J Warden, I M D
Surg J L O'Keefe, I M D
Surg-Major J D Sainter and wife, Army M D
Surg T Wood, M D, A M D
Surg W L Gubbins, M B, A M D
Surg B R Jagoe, M D, A M D
Surg J Prendergast, A M D
Surg J Martin, A M D
Surg J A Smith, A M D
Surg J Foss, M D, A M D
Surg C P Turner, A M D
Mr B Parkes, Civil Engr.
Mr E W Arundell, C E
Mr D B Horn, C E
Mr J Watkin, C E
Mr R Sadler, C E
Mr J Tait, C E
Mr J E Cotton, C E
Mr C Purin, C E
Mr H Marsh, C E
Mr A T Goodfellow, C E
Mr A Molloy, C E
Mr E A Craswell, C E
Mr S Finney, C E
Mr W A Inglis, C E
Mr A Collings, C E
Lieut J P Brabazon, 10th Hussars
Lieut M M Slade, 18th Hussars

SEASON REPORTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH INSTANT.

Shikarpore.—No change.

Hyderabad.—Kharif reaping nearly over. Weather fair. Cattle-disease in three talookas. Fever still prevalent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops still being sown. Kharif harvesting and cotton picking in progress. Shikarpore and Jacobabad roads open for traffic. Fever and cough prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi coming up well.

Kaira.—Winter crops progressing favourably. Weather cold. Public health good.

Surat.—Crops generally good. Fever prevalent.

Broach.—Cotton sown late during monsoon requires frost to thrive well. Wheat and jowari destroyed by khuperi in some sea coast villages. Other crops good. Fever prevalent.

Khandeish.—New cotton 37 per pulla. Out-turn twelve annas. Weather fine.

Nasik.—Kharif crops mostly reaped. Rabi progressing favourably. Cotton unchanged—rather stained; picking general. Cattle-disease in Dindori and Kolwan. Excepting a few cases of fever in Niphar and fever and guineaworm in Peint-state, public health good.

Tanna.—Weather healthy. Nights cool and pleasant. Reaping of crops almost completed in Kalian and Panwell talookas. Fever in Wada, Shapur, and Murbar talukas.

Poona.—Rabi crops thriving. Rain wanted at Sirur and Bhimthadi. Excepting slight fever and cattle-disease at Indapore, climate and public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Crops and health good. Rain wanted in some places.

Sholapur.—Crops good. Weather cold. No sickness.

Satara.—Early and late crops good. Public health generally good. Slight ague in Patan.

Belgaum.—Excepting fever in some villages of Athni, Sumpgaon and Bidi talukas, public health good. State of crops unchanged.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rice crops, which are excellent, [illegible] sowing of late crops in progress. Other crops good, except in western district where they are middling. Fever prevails slightly.

Kanara.—Crops good. Reaping on coast completed. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kaladgi.—Slight rain in the northern talukas. Rabi crops thriving. Health good.

Rajkote.—Weather fair. Sowing of gram and wheat continues. Health good.

Wudwan.—Weather cold. Cotton good. State of health same as before.

Baroda.—Reaping operations nearly completed. Cotton prospects good. Fever continues.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 9th instant). Cutting operations of the first crops, rice nagli, and warhi, are nearly finished.]

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 10th instant). Reaping of late crops vigorously in progress. Cattle-disease prevails to a great extent in the town of Ratnagiri and slightly in Khed and Sangmeshwur talukas.

THE JABALPORE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

(*Indian Miror.*)

DURING a stay we lately made at Jabalpore, we paid a visit to the local School of Industry. Not even the most fastidious opponent of the British Government can stay there for five minutes together without being thankful to it for one of the most marvellous changes in the condition of Native society wrought under its auspices. We vividly remember we felt a thrill of horror and astonishment as we stood surveying the scene. There was something infinitely horrible in the appearance of those Thugs whose practices are still faithfully represented in three pictures preserved in the School of Industry. The first picture represents three travellers walking with apparent friendliness along a road. The second, shows one of these trying to lay hold of the legs of the real traveller, while another keeps ready a noose to be put on the neck of the latter. The third shows the traveller thrown prostrate on the ground with the noose fastened on his neck, while another is searching his pockets, and a third who had remained concealed, holds fast the legs of the victim to prevent any effort to rise. These pictures were shown to us as we entered the school. They served to recall to our mind all the old associations about Colonel Sleeman and his gallant comrades and about India more than fifty years ago. Our horror was instantly succeeded by a feeling of astonishment that not one of this wicked Thug fraternity is to be found at the present day anywhere from one end of India to the other. Glorious exploit this, to be sure, when half a century ago one could scarcely stir out without imperilling his life. If England has done nothing more than extirpate this Thuggee wickedness, it has certainly done enough to merit the gratitude of a whole generation of contented subjects. Well, we found that of real Thugs there were only 316—the rest of the large number imprisoned having long ago paid the debt of nature. Of these 121 are Thugs and 195 dacoits. There are 207 male and, sad and wonderful to relate, there are besides 9 female Thugs. We took special care to study the faces of many of these, but scarcely found any markedly softened. Their eyes indicated a kind of suppressed ferocity, and their looks a kind of nonchalance which chills the blood. The Thug prisoners are allowed to bring their families there, and for this purpose there is a separate enclosure to serve as their dwellings. Their children are not allowed to go outside; they also work and get their wages at the same school. There are 360 of these, constituting the second generation of the Thug convicts. Their ages vary from 30 downwards. All of them have specific work allotted to them. The Jabalpore School is thus made to pay handsomely. The works it produces are sold in the market, and large orders from London and Calcutta are seldom wanting. The convicts belong to various races some of which we enumerate below:—Lodhee Meghpauna, Byragee, Dhatooreea, Phaseegir, Rajpoot, Bengali, Mujhbee, Mussulman, Parsee, Kuikaree, Kanjoor, Mooltanee, Barua, Buduck. The mention of Bengali Thugs made us curious to know them and cultivate their acquaintance. With this view we went to the Thug village which was some fifty yards off, and there our kind guide brought before us four specimens of live Thugs. A cursory glance was sufficient to convince us of the presence of a Bengli in the midst of the Hindustani-speaking people, and to confess the truth, a more hideous sight we could never imagine. He was an inhabitant of Hughly and has still a large family there, some members of which do occasionally come to see him. He is there these forty years, and he must now be past sixty. Nevertheless he is as stout and big and jolly as any man can be, only he is a little deaf and age seems to have told upon him in one respect: the large quantity of flesh he has, seems to be coming down as if unwilling to keep company with his bones and muscles, soul and heart (if he has any left), and his eyes seemed swollen. So that under any other circumstances he might have passed for a venerable village Mandal. But with the place and the associations before us, we did not hesitate to set him down as the most consummate ruffian of the whole lot. When asked as to the number of murders he had committed, he confessed he had not counted them, evidently they were so many. But facetiously enough he remarked, "Well, Sir, if we had been at large at the present moment, half Bengal would have been emptied by this time." We had this sort of pleasant conversation for about twenty minutes. Besides the Bengali, we had before us two Ooryas and one Bancoorah Mussulman. One of the former boasted to us of his noble profession, which was that of a Thug priest. His forefathers, he said, extending back to several generations, were all priests, and the Thugs we saw before us did homage to him as they would to any spiritual guru of a respectable family. Wofully and regretfully did he describe to us the nature of his adventures. How many a wealthy Sett or Bania had killed by him or under his orders, it would be vain for him to relate. We learnt from him that the Ooryas were the most numerous as they were the most despicable of the sect. This fact was confirmed by the good Mussulman from Bancoorah. If accident had not placed the latter in an out-of-the-way jail, this latter would surely have by this time graced the streets of Calcutta in the capacity of hawker of miscellaneous goods. But then he had three honorable occupations, as he said, during the period of his freedom. He sold his goods, served a Saheb and drove his Thuggeeism. He was thus a hawker in the morning and evening, a chaprasee by day, and a Thug by night, and happily enough, he found none of these occupations clashed with the others. He is forty years in jail. We asked all those gentlemen whether, when they now saw a person like ourselves, they felt inclined to seek the noose. "No, no," they emphatically cried, "our trade is gone. If our Devi had been on our side, who would have seen the end of Thuggeeism? But our sins were great; our friends began to be lawless, and then Devi was unpropitious and here we are." Whether there was any sincerity in their disclaimer may be doubted. But there was apparently no moral guilt in their hypocrisy, so long as we knew they were safe in the jail. One of them, however, seemed very pious, and he referred to his punishment by pointing to the heavens. Well, we managed to draw out a very lively conversation after all in that most appalling of dens, and when we bade them good bye, they seemed pleased and made to us long, stately bows. Some of the Thug children have grown to be respectable people. One of these we saw employed as a clerk in the School of Industry Office. He seemed to be a man of fine and polished manners. There are others who have been liberated and have built large houses for themselves in the town. But the majority of the Thug children seemed to be a dirty, ill-mannerly set altogether. Of these and of the management of the institution we shall speak more minutely hereafter.

Holloway's Pills.—Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.—In all painful affections of the stomach and disordered actions of the liver and bowels, one single trial of these Pills will demonstrate that they possess regulating and renovating powers in a high degree. They speedily restore the appetite, lessen the unpleasant distension of the abdomen, and so prevent inflammation of the bowels and other serious abdomenal ailments. Holloway's Pills afford the greatest comfort to the dyspeptic invalid, without harassing or weakening the most sensitive constitution, or interfering materially with the ordinary studies, pleasures, or pursuits. The simplicity and efficacy of this treatment has evoked the gratitude of all classes in both hemispheres, and commanded a sale for these purifying Pills unprecedented in medical history.

INDIAN NEWS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.—A rifle match between 10 men of the Lucknow and 10 of the Allahabad Volunteers was fired off on Saturday last, and resulted in the defeat of the latter by only 5 points—Lucknow having scored 353 and Allahabad 348. The ranges were 200, 400, and 500 yards. Sergeant C. Brown, of the Lucknow corps, made the highest score—42 out of a possible 60. The next best were Lieutenants Pirie and Joyce, 41 each; in the Allahabad corps Volunteer Charles and Ensign Anthony scored 40 and 39 respectively. There can be no doubt that such matches, beside improving the shooting of the Volunteers, tend to foster *esprit de corps*, and are well worthy of encouragement.—*Pioneer.*

A STRANGE DEFENCE.—On the 15th instant, before the Tahsildar of Wallajahpet, Mr. H. T. French, a Prosecuting Inspector of the Madras Railway Company charged one Veerasawmy, a Line Watchman in the employ of the Company, with neglect of duty. It would appear that, on the 29th of last month, while a train was passing the 69th mile from Madras the defendant was found asleep at his post near a bridge. In answer to the charge, the defendant stated that he had been struck by the devil, and asked for an adjournment to be able to produce witnesses to prove that the bridge was haunted. The application was granted, and the case came on for hearing again on the 20th instant, when, after his witnesses were heard, the defendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty-five rupees.—*Madras Times.*

ORDNANCE COMMISSION.—The Members of the Ordnance Commission having intimated their intention to visit the Gun Carriage Factory, on Friday last, arrangements were duly made for their reception and for the attendance of the Ordnance Artificers in full dress at ½ past 7 A.M., the hour at which their daily work commences, usually; but the members of the Commission dropped in between 7 and a quarter past 7 and, forthwith betook themselves to the inspection of the Workshop's machinery, &c. The body of artificers was drawn up and paraded for review soon after ½ past 7; but the Commission dispensed with the review; and the men were set to work in cloth trowsers and white shirts, instead of in colored light clothing as generally. The Commission minutely enquired into all details connected with the operations of the Factory until noon; after which the members adjourned, partook of breakfast with the Superintendent, Colonel Hog, and left the factory by 1 P.M. The members of the Commission met again at 10 A.M. on Saturday, and prosecuted their enquiries until 4 P.M., [illegible] in the residence of Colonel Hog, where all records were gone into. They meet again, it is understood, to-day, to complete their enquiries as to the Ordnance requirements of the Presidency. One of the members, we are sorry to learn, is disabled to the extent of having to be moved about in a chair.—*Madras Times.*

NATIVE TREACHERY.—It is rumoured that the Jailor at Tanjore was lately in trouble, owing to a constable having laid a charge of culpable homicide against him. It would appear that one of the convicts who had been a long time ailing, died on the night of the 11th instant from the effects of a beating, which, as stated by the constable, he had received from the Jailor that same evening. On the following day, Mr. Shelly, the Town Inspector of Police, was informed of it, and he, together with the Reserve Inspector, proceeded to the jail at once, and instituted enquiries amongst the convicts, as to the truth of the report. Some of them supported the constable's statement. The Dresser said that he was a long time ailing, and was on the sick report. The Hospital Register was produced in support of this. The two Inspectors next proceeded to the burial ground and guarded the grave until the morning, when the body was exhumed and sent to the Zillah Surgeon. A *post-mortem* examination was held, and it was certified that the man died from natural causes, and not from any injury. I believe this constable and a head constable were reported by the Jailor to the Superintendent of Police for neglect of duty while on jail guard some time back and were punished. Those prisoners, who sided with the constable, were also punished for insubordination on different occasions.—*Correspondent Madras Times.*

THE DERELICT *alias* THE COUNTY OF PERTH.—In our last issue we published the fact of a derelict vessel having passed this port on the 9th instant drifting southward. We have since heard that this ill-fated vessel was seen at Bimlipatam on the 7th instant, and on the 8th she was off Poodymarka. The Superintendent of Customs seeing the vessel off the latter port sent off a cattamaran with three men to the vessel. These men appear to have boarded her and returned to the shore and reported to the effect that, the vessel's decks were burning, that she had no masts standing and no one on board. These particulars we hear have been communicated officially to our local Master Attendant, who, unfortunately, received the letter from the Poodymarka authorities only on Monday last, a week after the derelict had passed the port. From the particulars obtained from the men who boarded her off Poodymarka, we are the more strengthened in our surmise that the vessel in question is the County of Perth, as she was abandoned when on fire, and the fire had not been totally subdued in the hurricane which prevailed after she was deserted. Had a telegram been sent to Cocanada from Vizagapatam, which is only 25 miles from Poodymarka that, a vessel partially on fire was drifting southwards from that port, which could easily have been done by despatching the message to Vizagapatam, this vessel would have been arrested in its destructive course, and a valuable hull might have been saved; but, promptitude and decision are not the attributes of some of our sea-board officials, and the precious moments which would have effected the whole purpose were permitted to pass before the information was forwarded to Cocanada. We cannot understand such culpable apathy manifested when so much valuable property was at stake and so much danger to vessels traversing Coast-wise.—*Cocanada Advertiser.*

THE HILL TIPPERAH PEOPLE.—The precise Eastern boundary of Hill Tipperah now runs along the Lungai river, between the Haichik and Jampoi ranges to its source in the Bething-Sile peak, then across to the Dolajuree peak, and subsequently, to the Fenne river. Among the nomades along the last-mentioned stream, there is a class who systematically escape all obligation of allegiance to both the British and Native Governments. They judiciously change their residence whenever one power or the other seeks to bring them under control. Emigration is no hardship to them It involves a few days' work only, and takes place of necessit[illegible]so, when the joom land in their[illegible]en exhausted. Mr. Power, t[illegible]reported that the people of Hi[illegible]grained horror of Lushais, do not [illegible]y of the British expedition against t[illegible]hey think their old enemies are still [illegible]o sweep down on them, and they shake th[illegible]ds doubtingly, when told that terms have been co[illegible]e to Jooming, which is resorted to so extensively in this uncivilised part of India, is a most extensive method of agriculture. Three or four crops are grown together on the same soil at the same time. The soil in this way becomes rapidly impoverished. The ground when abandoned as utterly unproductive is allowed to remain waste for ten years. We notice that Mr. Power says it is fallow for that period, but we are under the impression he misuses the term. If we are correct, fallow land is turned up by the plough, but not sown. Invigorated by rest, but much more so by contact with the atmosphere, land that is fallow is no type of sluggish husbandry, but the reverse. It is only practised by those who labour diligently, and yet are content to forego all immediate reward. After land has been covered with jungle for the space of ten years, the Tipperah Hill people cut and burn the timber, the ash of which is converted into manure. Re-cultivation then commences, and the old process is repeated.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MADRAS BOAT CLUB.—On Saturday afternoon the first race (scratch fours) of the season took place on the Long Tank, Teynampett. Four crews took the water and some interesting sport was witnessed by the numerous spectators on the bank. The recent floods have carried down large deposits of silt into the bed of the Cooum, and the members of the Boat Club were compelled to abandon rowing, or to practise in circumstances of great discomfort until Dr. Cornish generously came forward to help them out of their difficulty. Dr. Cornish has allowed a pandal to be erected in his compound for the accommodation of the boats, and the head quarters of the Boat Club are temporarily established at the Long Tank. On Saturday afternoon Dr. Cornish threw open his grounds to the public, and pretty well all the beauty and fashion of Madras assembled to see the race. A Band was in attendance and played an excellent selection of music during the afternoon. Precisely at 5 o'clock the following crews went to the starting flag to decide the first heat.

(Bow.) D. E. W. Leighton.	(Bow.) A. F. Beaufort.
F. J. Symonds.	W. McCaw.
M. Rowlandson.	W. S. Hunt.
(Str.) R. B. Mitchell.	(Str.) T. Croysdale.

This resulted in a pretty easy victory for Mr. Croysdale's crew. The crew for the second heat were

(Bow.) F. S. Bone.	(Bow.) S. B. Symonds.
J. N. Grainger.	W. H. Coaker.
H. O'Grady.	F. Rowlandson.
(Str.) F. B. Hanna.	(Str.) L. Strange.

Mr. Strange's crew took the lead dashing off at a great pace, Mr. Hanna holding them at a distance of about half a length until opposite Mr. McLintoch's house. At this point Mr. Hanna put on a magnificent spurt and soon placed the boats level. Mr. Strange called out all the powers of his crew, and a splendid race ensued, Mr. Hanna only pulling off the victory by about two feet. The race being only a "scratch" one there had been very little training for it and the final spurt told severely on Mr. Hanna, and he was unable to resume the contest. The final heat was accordingly postponed until next Saturday afternoon, circumstances permitting. Two crews were formed on the ground and a short race took place to fill up the afternoon's amusement. Mr. Grose, the President of the club, officiated as starter and Mr. Macfadyen as umpire.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS IN MYSORE:—The following are some particulars of the grand capture of elephants by Mr. Sanderson of the Mysore Irrigation Department. The cost of the Keddah Department from September 1st, 1873, to September 15th, 1874, (the dates respectively of its organization, and of the sale of the elephants captured), was Rs. 15,545-13-4; and the chief expenses until next capture will be the permanent establishment of Rs. 624 per month. The number of elephants captured was 54, of which 9 died; 9 were taken by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, and ten by the Madras commissariat exchanged with another from the Charurajnuggur temple, and 25 were sold by public auction. The last were the least valuable animals in the herd, but they fetched Rs. 20,561, or Rs. 834-7-0 each, on an average. The highest prices were Rs. 1,900 and 1,750 for two tuskers 7 feet high, and Rs. 1,710 for a female of 7 feet and 2 inches; seven calves brought from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 each. Animals from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches brought from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. Of the Rs. 15,545 mentioned above, Rs. 307-9-5 were spent in the preparation of three Keddahs and the purchase of chains, ropes, &c. all useful [illegible]rations. Deducting the salary of the [illegible] the actual cost of the experiment to [illegible] only Rs. 11,170. The seven feet tusker [illegible] the Rajah of Purla Kimady. Out of [illegible] for Rs. 20,861, Rs. 4,186 have been col[illegible] sum realized by auction is to be added the [illegible] animals sold for the Mysore Palace (Rs. [illegible] that for the Commissariat Rs. 11,000, and the [illegible] Government may safely be put down at Rs. 30,0[illegible]. The elephants received from the Charurajnuggur [illegible] was sold to H. H. Holkar for Rs. 1,340. The exchange was sanctioned by Sir R. Meade, as Mr. Sanderson had requested permission to give in exchange for one female tame elephant of the temple, two calves captured by him, with the intention of either selling the former when no longer required, or of retaining her for future operations. The ten animals alloted to the Madras Commissariat were priced by Mr. Sanderson at Rs. 1,100 per head all round, but as this is considerably in excess of what the Commissariat Department is understood to be prepared to give, the Chief Commissioner has directed that the average price realized be the average value of the ten elephants allotted to the Commissariat. Mr. Sanderson's duties in the Irrigation Department have been, we learn, carried on without any extra expense to Government, and we hope the Mysore Government will recognize that gentleman's services in a substantial form.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

A PHILOSOPHER'S LEGACY.

IT might almost be imagined, from the sort of excitement which has been got up by some of the newspapers in regard to the publication of Mr. Mill's posthumous essays, that the whole nation had previously been waiting with breathless anxiety for the disclosure of this wonderful bequest. Country newspapers make desperate efforts to get an early copy of the precious work, and flood their columns with anticipatory extracts from it. The *Times* has a leader about it which in its ingenuous simplicity reminds one amusingly of the Palmerstonian theology; and of course the *Daily Telegraph* follows suit, though without rising to that romantic fervour with which it is in the habit of celebrating the two great festivals of the Christian year. One can conceive the bewilderment of foreigners on finding in what they call "the journal of the City" a leading article on Religion, Nature and Revelation [illegible] They will be led to suppose that Mr. Mill was surely a great prophet who was worshipped by his countrymen as an oracle of perfect and unfailing wisdom, and whose final utterances were awaited with reverent awe and pious expectation. This may have been so, but we are bound to say that we had not previously discovered any trace of the fact. Mr. Mill acquired his philosophical reputation by his writings on logic and political economy, which are remarkable rather for lucid interpretation than original thought. His entrance into public life was hailed with ridiculous, and to some extent factitious enthusiasm by a little knot of fanatical admirers, and also by politicians who trusted that their party would profit by his advocacy in the House of Commons; but most people were at least hopeful that he might have something useful to say on the special subject of his studies. The unfortunate deficiences of his character and mental constitution were, however, soon displayed. An impulsive sentimentality which, cruelly repressed in youth, revenged itself by returning with spasmodic force in later years, [illegible] gave an eccentric direction to his logical speculations, and his ignorance of human nature and want of practical wisdom betrayed him into fantastic projects and dangerous alliances. His political career was a failure, and the weaknesses which it disclosed justly diminished his scientific authority. The publication of his *Autobiography*—the most pathetic confession of our time—revealed the abnormal experiences through which he had passed, and explained the wayward twists and caprices of a distempered mind. It was announced at the same time that he had left behind him a series of essays in which were embodied his final and matured conclusions on the gravest of all subjects; but the announcement was received with little curiosity and not much hope. The tree is known by its fruit, but the character of the tree also enables one to judge what sort of fruit may be expected from it. In this case it was foreseen that the apple would be sour and cankered, with a worm at its wasted core.

The dulness of the season probably accounts for the absurd importance which has been attached to the publication of a work the interest of which had already been discounted by the painful disclosures of the writer's autobiography. It appears that two of the essays contained in this volume were written between 1850 and 1858, and that the third was written between 1868 and 1870. Mr. Mill had thought of publishing the first of these—that on Nature—in 1873, but deferred doing so. It is not stated whether he desired the posthumous publication of these papers, but there can be little doubt that it will be injurious to his memory. They are marked by crudity, and even incoherence, as well as by flagrant faults of temper. The editor describes them as "the carefully-balanced result of the deliberations of a lifetime;" but the last of them, at least, has rather the aspect of casual and hasty reflections on a subject which the writer had previously not had leisure or inclination to attend to. The first essay is an animated, and even vituperative, attack on the system of nature. Mr Mill is not the first philosopher who has said to himself that it would have been well if he had been consulted when the world was made. He is shocked at the "ignominious failure," and can hardly find words strong enough to express his contempt for "so clumsily made and capriciously governed a creation as this planet and its inhabitants." Everything is more or less mismanaged. Even the human body is a blunder, for it is too complicated, and wears badly. Blind partiality, atrocious cruelty, and reckless injustice abound to excess in the commonest phenomena of nature. All that man is continually trying to do to make this wretched world decently fit to live in is a practical accusation against nature, who, we are told, stands to man in the position of an enemy from whom he must wrest by force and ingenuity what little he can for his own use. Mr. Mill, we gather, would have begun by relieving man from the necessity of exerting himself in this way. The world would have been provided at the outset with bridges, embankments, break waters, lightning-conductors, and, we suppose also, electric telegraphs, railways, steamboats, and lucifer-matches. It is known that Mr. Mill was learning Greek at three years old, but if he had only been his own Creator he would have taken care that little boys should be born with a ready-made knowledge of Greek and everything else; or rather that there should be no little boys at all, but that men should come forth at once full grown and fully endowed. The forces of nature seem to have inspired Mr. Mill with a childish feeling of hate and terror. Pope's "Shall gravitation cease when you go by?" may, he says, be a just rebuke to any one who is so silly as to expect common human morality from nature; but if the question were between two men, instead of between a man and a natural phenomenon, this would be thought a rare piece of impudence. "A man who should persist in hurling stones or firing cannon when another man 'goes by'; and, having killed him, should urge a similar plea in exculpation, would very deservedly be found guilty of murder." In short, he adds, nearly all the things which men are hanged or imprisoned for doing to one another are nature's everyday performances. The philosopher would evidently have liked to hang nature if he could, but natural phenomena are unfortunately beyond the reach of the criminal law. The general conclusion at which he arrives seems to be that the Principle of God would long ago have broken down in a hopeless struggle with the maleficent powers if the Creator had not been helped by his creatures to do what he could not do for himself, and that it is high time that men should recognize their own merits, and worship themselves as the real saviours of the world.

There is, of course, nothing new in the tirade against the injustice and ferocity of nature. It has been often heard before, and will often be heard again, and a philosophy which can only repeat the stale indictment is not much to be thankful for. In the first essay there are evident traces of the influence of the Manichean convictions of the elder Mill. In the second, while it is acknowledged that Christianity has rendered a great service in establishing a system of pure and exalted morality, it is urged that this has now become the property of mankind, and that the supernatural character which was at first attributed to it, and which was perhaps necessary in order to secure its general acceptance by mankind, may be safely abandoned. There is an obvious flaw in the logic of the argument that, because Christianity has achieved so much, it would now be well to give it up and try a substitute of a novel kind. But the admission is significant that a substitute is indispensable. If Mr. Mill had lived less in the closet and more in the world, he would perhaps have understood the hopelessness of attempting to lift the world to the highest point of spiritual effort by means of that vague interest in "the universal good" which is called the religion of humanity. So far his system would seem to be a sort of compromise between the views which he derived from his father and the theories of Comte. In the concluding essay he is disposed to surrender the immortality of the soul, but at the same time pleads for the systematic cultivation of hope "in the region of imagination merely." Here, again, ignorance of human nature is betrayed in the supposition that hope will ever operate as powerfully as actual belief, or can be sustained without confidence in its realization. Humanity is not very likely to be kindled to enthusiasm by the process of allowing "the imagination to dwell by preference on those possibilities which are at once the most comforting and the most improving, without in the least degree overrating"—that is, really believing in—"the solidity of the grounds for expecting that these rather than any other will be the possibilities actually realized." Mr. Mill in effect says, The only way of alleviating the great, and to a large extent inevitable, misery of existence is by indulging in dreams of possibilities which, however, you must be careful in your waking hours not to expect to happen." In other words, existence is to be divided into two parts, in one of which man is to be oppressed by the desolation of reason, while in the other he is to console himself with the fitful satisfactions of the opium-eater. Mr. Mill's own writings illustrate the natural results of the experiment. On the whole, these essays will be disappointing to those who expected much from them; but after reading the *Autobiography* the expectations of most persons must have been exceedingly moderate.—*Saturday Review.*

THE [illegible]

(Fro[illegible])

W[illegible] loyal [illegible] when forced by the [illegible] had given up [illegible] when power wa[illegible] been in England's [illegible] that her ruler should [illegible] attitude abroad which [illegible] denied to his domestic [illegible]cious policy that carried Drake and Raleigh [illegible] to America to check the growing power of the [illegible] in the New World, and fortifying himself for [illegible] taking by treaties with Holland, Portugal, [illegible] he sent a well-equipped fleet to attack, without [illegible] warning, the Spanish West Indies, and took possession of Jamaica, long afterwards one of our richest colonies. War followed as a matter of course, and the Protector resolved to carry it home against the old enemy of the Protestant cause, whose predominance in Europe had decayed as her power rose in the New World, sought for his end to form an alliance with France against Spain. To do this would, of course, be to put an end to the lukewarm protection that King Louis had hitherto extended to Charles II. since his father's death on the scaffold, and, on the other hand, it would throw the weight of Spain into the cause of English royalty. But this new risk was worth running if the proposed treaty with France should give the Protector such a foothold in the Low Countries as would avail to check any attempt to be made thence at the dreaded invasion in favour of the exiled monarch. Moreover, Spain was in those days traditionally hated and feared far more than France had ever been by the Protestant body of the English and Scotch; and a king claiming to be such by virtue of help from the most Catholic of sovereigns would rouse afresh the fanaticism now dying in the reaction that had succeeded that strain of revolution. Cromwell's plans were indeed as far-reaching as though he hoped to found a dynasty that should thrive on their results, and executed with a vigour equal to the sagacity of their conception. On September 2, 1655, the treaty with France was signed in London which put English ships and soldiers at the service of the French [illegible]

[illegible] rec[illegible] step o[illegible] Charles's [illegible] the Irish r[illegible] the banished [illegible] Cologne to the [illegible]tria, the governor [illegible]tions with him as to [illegible] of his loyal adherents. [illegible]mate of 10,000 horse and [illegible] side, instead of being treat[illegible]guine vision of a refugee, se[illegible] believed in by the Spanish [illegible] to have filled them with al[illegible] ally should prove too formi[illegible] exile. Personal motives of the [illegible] certainly at least as much weigh[illegible] now; for we hear of Conde, who ha[illegible] a Spanish command, secretly oppo[illegible] of Charles's proposal, out of fear t[illegible] superseded by the chief of this new co[illegible] was well understood, would certainly be [illegible]ther James, Duke of York. And far m[illegible] this, the curious intrigues [illegible] petty statecraft appear to have brought the Duke of York soon afterwards into indirect correspondence with Cromwell himself. The good understanding that arose between these two utterly opposed natures actually caused the Protector to assent to the duke's remaining with the new ally of England; whilst Cardinal Mazarin increased his pension from the French Court with the same object of keeping him from joining Charles, and so of retaining the Irish regiments enlisted under the fleur-de-lys from loyalty to the exiled king: so valuable was good fighting material counted on the Continent in those days of sparse population and voluntary enlistment.

At this time Charles's treaty with Don John had not been ratified finally by the Spanish Crown. When this ceremony was performed, the king again urged his brother to join him, as he had done when the alliance was first broached; but he was still put off with excuses, until the Irish regiments themselves claimed their discharge from Mazarin under the terms of their enlistment, which reserved to them the right of joining their lawful sovereign. Notwithstanding official refusals, they graudually left the French lines without opposition to follow their officers into the Netherlands. Then at last the Duke of York (on whom a much higher value seems to have been set at this time than during any other part of his chequered career) took his leave of the French Court, and of the pension he had clung to, and joined his brother at Bruges, apparently with an ill grace enough. Thenceforward the embodiment of such regiments as Spain could find supplies for when raised, was duly proceeded with. Ormond, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, formed one of his own countrymen as an addition to those loyal battalions which had left better quarters behind them in France. Scots came from Germany, and even from distant Sweden, in those days accounted the most warlike State of Europe, and found their services accepted in a regiment raised under Lord Middleton; the lieutenant-coloneley of which (we are told by Sir F. Hamilton) was 'procured by Sir James Levingston for a sum of money:' so thoroughly had the system of purchase been recognised even before the present standing army came into existence, as it was now about to do in its first regiment. Whilst Irish and Scotch were being enrolled according to their nationalities, their comrades in loyalty from England were not behind hand. About four hundred of these, 'all staunch royalists, who had commenced flocking to Charles's standard as soon as he raised it on his arrival in Flanders in the spring,' were formed into a separate corps to be known as his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Guards, which still lives in the First Regiment of Foot Guards, the subject of General Hamilton's work.

In creating such a regiment under the express condition that it was 'to do duty in the army like his other troops, until the King should be in a position to bring it about his person,' words which might stand for a motto to its whole history, Charles was but imitating his father's example. Indeed certain antiquarian guardsmen have been wont to trace the descent of their corps from that body of King's Guards which Charles I. raised at Oxford during his memorable sojourn there during the winter of 1642-43, when the general of his artillery was ordered to furnish it with arms before his other troops 'they being in number 512 men whereof there are 322 unarmed.' But though many of the individuals that served in this regiment up to its disappearance at the fall of the royal cause four years later served, also as our author has proved, in the King's Guards of Charles II., created ten years later than that fall in the Netherlands, the connexion is but personal and accidental. The real origin of the regiment is to be found amongst the contingents subsidised by Spain, from which its existence may be traced unbroken down to the present day. Yet it has always been doubtful, and the care with which General Hamilton tells this part of the story only brings this doubt more forward, whether Lord Wentworth's regiment of loyalists would have continued to exist under the restored monarchy, but for its happy amalgamation with another body which had almost equal claims on the royal gratitude, and more potent friends about his person than the faithful companions of his exile who received their commission at Bruges in 1656.

But we are anticipating matters. The King's Guards had not been two years formed when they had as fine an opportunity of displaying undaunted valour that has long been admitted all over the world, as ever fell to the lot of the corps during its varied service in the two following centuries. The war so long talked of seriously began in 1657, though in the curiously methodical way that renders it difficult to regard the campaigns of that age with any serious interest or hope of profitable lesson. Turenne gained some advantages that year over the Spanish commander, Caracena, who faced him on the existing frontier of the monarchies between Calais and Dunkirk; and in 1658 the French general proceeded to invest the latter fortress, the approaches to which had been left by his adversary unguarded. Caracena, resolving to relieve the place got within a few miles of it, and then took up a defensive position to wait for his artillery, which had been left behind on his march according to the fashion of the time. It was whilst waiting for it that he was attacked by Turenne, who thus brought on the famous battle of the Downs, the only one in England's long roll in which her sons have been opposed face to face under foreign banners. Generals Morgan and Lockhart, whom Cromwell had sent over to aid the French, commanded formidable contingents in Turenne's small army of 15,000 soldiers; whilst on the other side, in the Duke of York's mixed corps from the three parts of Great Britain and Ireland, which had never, it seems, numbered over 2,000 men all told, except on paper, were some companies of the Royal Guards, who were already thus beginning their duty fighting for the king who had raised them 'like his other troops.'

The course of the battle was of the simplest, and is naturally and clearly told in General Hamilton's pages. Caracena's line, following it from the right which rested on the sea, was composed successively of Spaniards, English, Irish, Walloons, Germans, and a French corps under Condé; so many countries had to be searched for soldiers in those days in order to put 14,000 effectives on the battlefield. Turenne advanced to the attack, supported by a powerful artillery which told greatly in his favour, as did still more the effective action of his left wing, where the brigades of English, inured to victory in days of civil war now gone by, came on in the perfect order they had learnt under Cromwell. The Spanish gave way before them precipitately. Condé's troops on Caracena's left were as unfortunate against their own countrymen, and presently retreating, carried with them the Germans and Walloons. The Irish, seeing themselves thus abandoned, followed their allies to the rear; but the Duke of York had been ordered by his commander-in-chief to hold a certain commanding sand-hill with the pick of his troops, and had placed the Royal Guards there. What follows may well be told in General Hamilton's own words, which are the more impressive in their natural tone and disregard of pictorial effect:—

'The account of their conduct given by the Duke of York, who was an eye-witness to their gallantry, will speak for itself. He relates that this regiment of Guards had been posted together with Lord Bristol's regiment on the left of the Spaniards near the elevated sand-hill, and stood firm notwithstanding that they saw all the regiments to their right and left routed and quitting the field, including Lord Bristol's Irish regiment. The officers of this latter corps had made strenuous efforts to rally their men, but seeing they were ineffectual, they retreated also, with the exception of Captain Strode, an English gentleman, who, observing his own regiment retiring, came and joined the king's

* *The Origin and History of the Grenadier Guards.* By Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. Hamilton, late Grenadier Guards. Three Volumes, 8vo. London: 1874.

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[illegible] sight. The [illegible] Then came upon them, com[illegible] de Ronsborche, who, having [illegible] deserted [illegible] alone in the field against [illegible] went up to them [illegible] their quarters. They [illegible] by the Duke, [illegible] that ground as [illegible] remarked that it [illegible] held out as their [illegible] the field. They en[illegible] custom to believe [illegible] that if they would [illegible] himself accompa[illegible] whence they [illegible] would perceive [illegible] accordingly [illegible] conducted by [illegible] whence they perceived that they [illegible] of the whole Spanish army [illegible] left on the field. On their return to the regiment they reported what they had seen when the officers, still determined, even in this their last extremity, not to yield except upon terms dictated by themselves, told him that in case he would promise that they should not be delivered up to the English, nor be stripped, but have their [illegible] would lay down their arms and yield themselves prisoners of war. He agreed to this, giving his word for its due performance.*

Had this passage in the history of a regiment told its only good achievement, it would have been worth preserving; but what the newly-raised Guards were when abandoned on the dunes of Dunkirk, that they have proved themselves wherever the banner of England [illegible] them. It was the same unyielding spirit that nerved them more than a hundred years later, when outflanked by superior numbers, and abandoned by the local volunteer levies in the swamps of Carolina, they wrested victory for Cornwallis from what seemed desperate odds. But not even when [illegible] successful against hope, still less when sharing the glory of the memorable advance that shattered [illegible] army [illegible] at Blenheim, or that yet more famous charge that broke Napoleon's last reserve at Waterloo, is the character of this noble regiment seen at its brightest. For it is in a desperate hour of the [illegible], when all hope of victory is gone, and there remains nothing left but to lose all save honour, that the highest part of courage is displayed, the cool fortitude that can bear as well as do, retreat undismayed as well as undauntedly advance. We shall [illegible]

[illegible] ore [illegible] had [illegible] h com[illegible] s decisive [illegible] the strange [illegible] by Cromwell [illegible] entative, by the [illegible] enne's forces con[illegible] of Flanders, and it [illegible] s designs were to be [illegible] lodged for ever from his [illegible] Channel, when an event [illegible] the whole political state of [illegible] e British Isles which were most [illegible] wo months after Dunkirk had [illegible] s power, that power came to an [illegible] eath of the great Protector, who [illegible] o this hold on the shore of the Continent [illegible] means of keeping watch over the [illegible] ceased to dread. With his death [illegible] his policy slackening, fell instantly [illegible] abroad and at home. The attempt [illegible] the succession in his family met no [illegible] had such an air of unreality about [illegible] new Protector, by his own act, brought his power speedily to an end, and disappeared with little ceremony from the post he had unwillingly filled, history hardly deigning to record his rule. England then fell into political chaos; of no great violence happily, for party passion had burnt itself out in the long years of revolutionary struggle. Monk resolved to bring this confused state of things to a close by the restoration of King Charles. The very ease with which his design was carried out shows that it was the only possible solution of the national difficulty. The force with which he marched from Scotland had in it, until he distributed fresh commissions, but few officers that could be reckoned on for their general's views. There were still fewer inclined to favour royalty in the garrison left since Cromwell's death in London. Yet Monk had no difficulty, assisted by the Parliament he restored, in mixing loyal volunteers with the old regulars, removing from the metropolis regiments likely to be troublesome, and carrying out all other measures necessary for the peaceable and bloodless return of the King which followed four months later.

The remains of the Royal Guard did not accompany their monarch across the Channel. Of the reasons for their being left in Flanders General Hamilton tells us nothing; but the chief one was no doubt a politic as well as a courageous wish on Charles's part, to trust for his reception entirely to the goodwill that brought him home. From Namur, its last quarters under the Spanish treaty, the regiment was now moved to Dunkirk, and formed part of the same garrison as the late victors in the battle of the Downs. Yet so good was the dicipline of the latter, or so weak their attachment to the Republic whose standards they had followed, that this sudden admixture of friend and foe seems to have given no one any trouble; and the whole of the garrison remained exempted from the disbandment of the large standing army maintained by Cromwell, which was one of the first acts of the new government, approving itself equally to Parliament and King. Our author repeats the praises prudently and justly bestowed by Charles on this occasion, on the order, discipline, and sobriety, as well as the 'manner, courage, and successes,' which had made this army to be feared throughout Europe; but only to express, in one of the weaker passages of a generally sensible work, his own dissent; thus proving unconsciously that a Guardsman of Queen Victoria's days may be more extreme in loyalist sentiment than one of the Stuarts themselves.

Seven months after the King had landed, the last of the old army that held England in awe during the Protectorate had been peacefully got rid of, with the exception of a small force devoted personally to Monk. Looking back upon the circumstances of the time, it seems wonderful that Charles put off from month to month, as it seems certain that he did, his design of raising any troops of his own to secure his authority. But the leading men of the Restoration party had a natural horror of that military government which the nation had just escaped from, a sentiment which, as Macaulay showed, they bequeathed for generation to the Tory gentry who succeeded them. The project was therefore mooted from time to time only to be combated by objections from the King's advisers. Drafts of intended establishment were prepared, to be laid aside. It was not until the end of November, when the last of the Republican regiments, except Monk's, had been got rid of, that Colonel Russell, a loyalist of tried fidelity, received a commission to raise a regiment of Foot Guards, twelve hundred strong, which became the second element, as will presently appear, in the formation of the modern Grenadiers, and which, by an order still extant in the State Paper Office, was 'to be held and esteemed the oldest regiment' of the royal army to be founded on it.

No reference was made on this occasion to the existence of the older regiment of Royal Guards left in garrison at Dunkirk, to whose story we must return. A petition to the King, prepared at Namur and signed by twenty-one of the officers, seems to show that they had feared their being left in Flanders would lead to their being altogether forgotten. If so, they did Charles injustice, for one of his first acts, after he was peacefully seated on his recovered throne, was to issue a new commission to Lord Wentworth as colonel, of a more valid and legal sort than that under which he had hitherto commanded them. By the time this was made out the regiment had been moved to Dunkirk, and Wentworth, who had accompanied his sovereign to London, went over for a time to the fortress to reorganise his corps. At this time Dunkirk was held by a British garrison of over 4,000 men, of whom about a hundred only were professed loyalists, 'the skeleton companies' of Lord Wentworth's regiment; so that it is not surprising that in the early part of March 1661, the King's attention having been called to the risk to which the place was exposed should the old Cromwellian troops there show disaffection, it was resolved to take the precaution of raising the Guard to its proper strength of twelve hundred; and Lord Wentworth was authorised to enlist the necessary recruits, the order being carried out with so little difficulty as to show that either the pay given was deemed a liberal wage or that employment was very scarce.

Lord Rutherford, the new loyalist governor of Dunkirk (who fell afterwards in a sally against the Moors when holding the same post at Tangiers), was still uneasy at his responsibilities, and wrote of the republican spirit prevailing amongst the other regiments of his command, and of the probable necessity of removing many officers. But it would seem that the spirit of disaffection to the Crown, if really as widespread as he feared, was not very serious. The King's Guards fraternised honourably and easily with the rest of the garrison, 'their example tending,' according to General Hamilton, 'to spread the feeling of loyalty amongst the old Republicans.' This assertion may, of course, be taken as merely the panegyric of their historian; but it receives confirmation from the fact that, when in 1662, the officers of the Guards offered the Governor, with the consent of their men, to assist without extra pay in the large works undertaken for the improvement of the harbour and defences, the example of loyalty and good feeling proved contagious. The other regiments soon followed it by volunteering in succession, and 'whole companies were to be seen with shovels on their shoulders and drums beating, marching under competent officers to their daily labours.' 'The King,' it is added, 'was much gratified when he heard of these proceedings;' a natural feeling in the sovereign who had taken so personal a share in the formation of the regiment that led the way in this spontaneous proof of sound sentiments. Charles was thinking chiefly of the past, no doubt, and cared little for the inheritance of good traditions which such conduct in a regiment bequeaths; but those who know how gratefully our engineers before Sebastopol acknowledged the thoroughness with which the Guard's Division gave itself during the weary siege to the labours of the trenches, and what an admirable example its men set of the readiness good soldiers should have to do their full share of spade-work as well as fighting at need, should not be unmindful of those early labours at Dunkirk which followed so soon on the regiment's first action near that place.

The fortress hard won by Cromwell's gallant troops in that battle, and strengthened by the volunteer labours of victors and vanquished; the place of arms which he had destined for England's watchtower on the opposite side of the Channel; was not to stay long in the hands of the nation to which he had bequeathed it. Charles had already met some of those pecuniary necessities to which his policy during the latter part of his long reign became enslaved. The expenses of garrisoning the singular dower of Tangiers brought him by Catherine of Braganza, were hardly less than [illegible] holding Dunkirk. His sister, about to be married to the Duke of Orleans, had to be handsomely portioned. Fleets were at once more difficult to get rid of and far more popular with Englishmen of that age than battalions; and a large navy was therefore to be maintained even when a standing army ceased to exist. Arbitrary taxation had been rendered impossible to an English king since Charles's father had sacrificed his crown in attempting to enforce it; and it was accordingly necessary to economise. The possession of Dunkirk was the sacrifice selected for the immediate exigency, and after many doubts and delays a commission was signed on September 1, 1662, by Charles the King, under which it was to be ceded for a large sum to Cromwell's late ally, the monarch who, five years before, had openly betrayed the cause of Charles the exile and leagued himself with the usurper of the Stuarts' throne. Louis was only too anxious to possess himself of a fortress which, whether in Spanish or English hands, was a standing menace to the northern frontiers of his kingdom; and the bargain was pressed on with all possible speed on his side, the inhabitants themselves being called on for loans wherewith to supply all the needs of the garrison and hurry it away. Englishmen may be glad, in the light of modern policy, that their fathers so soon got rid of the dangerous possession added to the country by Cromwell's policy; but the manner in which it passed from her hands may well raise a blush in those who are jealous over her honour in past days. The contract was duly carried out by Charles's commissioners, and in November 1662 the Royal Guard was on its way back to that England which it had not yet seen, though it had carried her King's colours for six years with unblemished honour. As the French account of Louis's agents, in General Hamilton's rendering, proceeds to say, 'they knew not without this successful negotiation [with the town authorities who made the advances] what might have been the result, as on the passage of the troops to England, they met the messenger carrying the order of the English Parliament to the governor not to deliver over Dunkirk into the hands of the French;' for Charles's Parliament was by no means submissive to his will in the matter of the bargain. Lord Rutherford, however, has executed his orders so promptly on receiving the necessary arrears due to his troops, that the time for this supposed intervention had gone by. Nor did he meet with the least opposition from the Cromwelian regiments about to be disbanded, of whom he reported, thus contradicting his own former fears, 'the most civil, obliging, and unparalleled carriage in laying down their arms, to the glory of the English soldiers, and thus giving the lie to those who would accuse them of mutiny.'

From this time until the death of Lord Wentworth in 1665, there were two distinct regiments of Royal Guards quartered in England; each admitted to have [illegible] regiment in the service of the sovereign, raised in 1656, in Flanders; Colonel Russell's, as his was the oldest on the English establishment, having been the first raised in England after the Restoration.' Charles seems never to have had the courage to decide this difficult question; but he took the opportunity of Lord Wentworth's death to put an end to the controversy by amalgamating the two into one. Apparently the decease of the loyal nobleman was unexpected, for on the very day it occurred a warrant had been issued to augment the Russell regiment. This was never acted on; and shortly after the incorporation of the two corps was completed. So far as it was absolutely necessary, the original question of official precedency was now decided in favour of Colonel Russell's original command, since the companies in it were placed on the lists before the others, and the lieutenant-colonel and major of the combined regiment were taken from his. As to Colonel Russell's own nomination to his new command, it was deemed a matter of such importance in the court circle of the day, that it seems to have led to a duel between that officer and another aspirant to the honour, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, the last of the title who descended from the royal family of Scotland. Combatants and seconds were on this occasion treated with sharp displeasure, and committed for a time under royal warrant to the Tower; but Colonel Russell's detention did not operate against his just claim, although it was made longer than the Duke's, as a sort of compliment to the latter's Stuart lineage: and his commission seems to have been actually made out whilst he was still in prison petitioning earnestly for the King's forgiveness.

It should be mentioned that if the date of this commission, which was also that of the appointment of the other field officers of the new regiment, were to be held as that of its proper formation, it would have to yield in point of antiquity to the only less famous Coldstreamers, originally Monk's own Guards, who were formally disbanded, and then re-enlisted in a body as a new regiment in the king's service, on February 14, 1661, having been the last of the old parliamentarian army called on to lay down their arms after the Restoration. As this regiment had existed many years before and as a document in the State Paper Office shows that in the previous January it had 'been determined to continue it,' it is not surprising that its claims to superior antiquity should have been put forward both on this historic ground, and also on that of the renewal of Colonel Russell's commission four years after the date above mentioned, when the two regiments of Royal Guards were made one under him. General Hamilton, speaking on behalf of his corps, bases its right to seniority distinctly on the technical ground that Colonel Russell's first commission as Colonel of Guards bears date some months before the disbandment and new formation of the Coldstream Guards. To us it seems that he unnecessarily weakens what should be an unassailable case by this too legal view. The historic facts are, that Charles was restored without opposition after Cromwell's death as the lawful sovereign of the country. Lord Wentworth's regiment had then been for years his first regiment and Royal Guard. It continued to be so after he was installed on his throne, and remained unchanged in form or substance; though, to avoid any legal doubts as to its payment from English sources when his Spanish subsidies were withdrawn, he very prudently recommissioned its colonel. It was not, however, ever disbanded, or its continuity of existence suspended for an hour; and although joined to Colonel Russell's regiment some years later, when it lost its first chief, it was still the identical Guard whose members had cast their fortunes boldly in with those of their banished king, that fought in his cause against their republican countrymen before Dunkirk, and that shared in the prosperity of his return. History cannot parallel this instance of loyalty in a corps thus rewarded. No army list can pretend to produce its rival and it is a mistake in sentiment as well as logic to put the pretensions of the Grenadier Guards to be the first regiment of England on any lower ground.

Holding it to be no less than this, it would be well, before we dismiss the subject, to say a few words on the general question of precedency as concerns the various arms. The present conventional arrangement is a wholly erroneous one, being founded on no proper rule or historic precedent. If the mere antiquity of each service were to be the rule, there would be a fair excuse for putting cavalry at the beginning of the Army List; but then the artillery and engineers should obviously follow the infantry. But if the actual importance of the branch of the service governed their order, then beyond question that should stand first to which the others have been, and will be, ever more or less appendages. That victory must in the main depend on the infantry is a truth which successive wars only bring more and more into prominent light; and this fact, which all soldiers instinctively recognise, should be recognised officially whenever proper opportunity occurs. We have had more indefensible mistakes recorded in our Army List than that we are now concerned with, which the enlightened spirit that now presides over war administration has done away with; such as that which formerly gave the two scientific corps a distinct commander-in-chief in the Master-General of the Ordnance. The present arrangement of precedency is very much as though soldiers were valued in proportion to the quantity of ornament they carry on their persons. The contrary should rather be the rule; and if their importance to the sovereign and the nation were regarded as the special qualities which make them valuable, the British infantry, which even foreign critics have allowed to be unequalled, should stand at the head; and first of all the infantry would come, as now, the Royal Regiment of Grenadier Guards.

It is not our purpose to follow with General Hamilton the varied feats of arms this corps has performed from the days of the battle of Dunkirk to those of Sebastopol. But as before pointed out, it is in the time of defeat that the highest qualities of the soldiers appear; and those who search the records of such important battles as Neerwinden (1693), Almanza (1707,) the most terrible disaster a British general ever suffered in a European field), and Lauffeldt (1747), will find the Guards no less glorious there than at our more world-famous defeat of Fontenoy, where the stubborn courage of the undaunted battalions drew from Marshal Saxe the frank acknowledgment that the troops with which he conquered could not have rivalled it. 'No reinforcements'—General Hamilton says, in telling the crisis of the first action we have cited, a struggle fought on the very ground made classic in military history by the Archduke Charles's first feat in arms just a hundred years later—'arrived at this moment to second the Guards and Hanoverians. They were the same forces rallied that had the credit of regaining their former post and beating back their numerous enemies; the rest of the allied infantry were only sufficient to line the intrenchments, and no more battalions could be spared.' So at Almanza (the story of which is but hastily told in these volumes), we find the Guards abandoned by their Portuguese allies, and encompassed by a host of hostile cavalry flushed with victory, yet retreating steadily in unbroken squares across the wide plain in which Lord Galway had rashly exposed himself, nor yielding until their ammunition was totally exhausted and all hope of rescue lost. At Lauffeldt, again, they were left almost alone, just as at their first action, in the midst of the enemy's line; but more fortunate than at Dunkirk in the character of their enemies, they drew off after their retreating allies, without being surrounded as they might have been; their conduct extorting from Louis XV. who witnessed it, the well-known praise testified to by his prisoner, Sir John Ligonier, that the 'English not only pay for all, but fight for all.' Or, passing down the stream of British military history to seek its darkest portion in the campaigns in America, the conduct of the Guards, wherever engaged, proves that they carried the same high spirit across the Atlantic against the tough republican levies that Washington trained to conquer, as they had shown in Flanders and Bavaria and Spain against the greatest French generals of the earlier part of the century. They had scarcely joined Lord Cornwallis in his gallant effort to win back the Carolinas, when we find their general writing, 'We passed the Catawba on the 1st. The Guards 'behaved gallantly, and though they were fired upon during the whole time of their passing, never returned a short until they got out of the river and formed.' Such coolness and discipline alone could have borne them through the terrible action, very terrible indeed for its dimensions, of Guildford, that followed not long after this passage. Of this battle an eye-witness quoted by General Hamilton writes with the strictest truth words which we are the more anxious to quote because many of our countrymen, who have spent admiration largely on General Sherman's exploits in this very district, are in perfect ignorance of the glorious feats of arms the little band of Cornwallis accomplished in the similar march of that great general from Charleston to Richmond.

'There is not perhaps,' says this writer in warm yet faithful language, 'on the record of history an instance of a battle fought with more determined perseverance than was shown by the British troops on that memorable day. The battles of Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, the glory of our own [illegible] and the admiration of ages, had in each of [illegible] from particular local situation, or other [illegible] and favourable circumstances, something in a degree to counterbalance the disparity of numbers. Here time, place, and numbers all united against the British. The American general had chosen his ground, which was strong, commanding, and advantageous; he had time, not only to make his disposition, but to send away his baggage and every encumbrance. His cannon, and his troops, in numbers far exceeding the British, were drawn out in readiness to commence the action, when Lord Cornwallis approached to attack him.'

Or as General Hamilton less dramatically describes the close of the contest:—

'The Guards and Hessians then again renewed the attack against the enemy's third line, and eventually defeated it; but no sooner was this effected than they had to return to attack some more troops who appeared in their rear, and who were also finally driven off the field. The British showed great courage in this encounter; their numbers were only 1,445 against from 5,000 to 7,000 of the enemy, strongly posted; and it says much for the discipline of the Guards, that though on two separate occasions the two battalions were for a time thrown into confusion by an overpowering fire and superior numbers of the enemy, they were both rallied on the field of battle without retiring, and continued the attack till the enemy was finally defeated. The British lost nearly one-third of their numbers.'

We pass on to the close of the same century. The British are again in arms in Flanders to share the fleeting triumphs won by the Allies in the autumn of 1793, and the long train of disasters which followed their divided counsels in 1794, when Carnot hurled on them, with energy and decision, the rude but formidable levies of revolutionary France. The Guards had constant occasion during the former period to show that unshaken discipline which made their battalions bright exceptions to the low moral condition of the rest of the Duke of York's English troops, and glorious opportunities in the latter to prove themselves worthy descendants of the men who fought for their king against all hope in their first action lost on the same frontier. The worst of these affairs was one of the earliest. The so-called battle of Turcoing, fought May 17, was in reality a series of severe skirmishes following some complicated movements ordered by the Emperor of Austria on the dangerous inspiration of Mack, the same officer who in later days lost him the flower of his army at Ulm. General Hamilton does not in the least exaggerate when he writes that, had the Austrians been sworn enemies of the British instead of allies, they could not have devised combinations more likely to destroy them, nor carried them out in a manner more certain to lead to that result. So isolated and exposed to superior numbers was the column in which the Guards moved with another brigade of British infantry [illegible] not too much to say that no ordinary troops could have extricated themselves from the position, and that it would have been impossible for even these to have escaped had the French around them possessed the experience of war they were yet to win, or their generals the skill they showed in after years under Napoleon. As it was, the Guards, cut off from their immediate support, and totally separated from the rest of the army, lost their guns, and retired, to find the only road for retreat strongly occupied. With the enemy pressing vigorously on in front and flank, they had to strike across the fields and fight their way out to a point of safety; a feat most gallantly accomplished, though with the loss of two hundred officers and men from their muster-roll. Constantly exposed during the dreary months of retreat that followed; as at Boxtel, where the conduct of the First Guards won special approval from Abercrombie, and where Wellesley first won distinction by his prompt support of them with his battalion when hard pressed, they endured unflinchingly and loyally the worst proofs that discipline and hunger can have to bear: and their light companies covered the painful retreat at its final close, when the Ems was crossed and Holland abandoned. Whatever trials future battles may have in store for them, it can bring none severer than those that fell to their share during those inglorious campaigns of York, the conduct of which may well be remembered as a warning by those who have most reason to be proud of the gallantry they called forth.

Twenty years elapsed and found them once more in Flanders, an integral part of a great army fresh from Peninsular glories, and nerved as only soldiers are who have long followed a victorious chief. The unknown colonel of the 33rd, who had skilfully 'wheeled up his ranks' as the First Guards passed through them at Boxtel, and 'shattered with cool and well-directed volleys' the French hussars who were pressing on their rear, was now a renowned field-marshal, matched against the greatest general the world had ever produced. The decisive battle of Waterloo is so closely connected with the history of the regiment that it cannot be wholly omitted from our mention; but the episode which gave the corps the special title of 'The Grenadiers,' in memory of the overthrow of Napoleon's choicest veterans, is too threadbare a subject to need dwelling on. We shall merely say that General Hamilton here deserves the highest praise as an annalist. In going over the ground of controversy between his own regiment and the 52nd, he does full justice to the former without depreciating the share taken by Colborne's glorious soldiers in the repulse of the last forlorn hope of the Empire. But those who really know the history of this battle are aware that the critical moment for Wellington was not at the desperate charge of the French Guards, but some hours before, when La Haye Sainte had been captured from us, and our centre was for a brief space laid bare. And the First Guards here performed a single-handed deed of arms, just at the time when many of their allies were most shaken, which is certainly as much to their credit as the famous charge they shared in later, and is but little known by comparison. We give it in General Hamilton's words:—

'Some French skirmishers were assembled under the shelter of some low ground west of the farm-house, who upon advancing from their comparative place of security were enabled to pour a flanking fire into the left flank of the third battalion First Guards, and the second battalion Ninety-fifth Rifles, a fire that became at last so serious that Maitland found it necessary to advance and dislodge them, and being himself in the square he gave directions to Lieutenant-Colonel D'Oyley, then in command of the Guards, to advance his men. The battalion was, as we have seen, in square, prepared to repel the repeated and constantly recurring attacks of the enemy's cavalry, who were still in the neighbourhood, at the foot of the slope, and it would have been hazardous under such circumstances to form line in the usual manner. The general, therefore, relying upon the steadiness of the men, merely directed the flank faces of the square to be thrown back in sections, and in that formation the third battalion advanced, being prepared to form square at the shortest notice. Though this forward and independent movement was necessary, it was not intended to be of long duration; but short as it w[illegible]d the notice of the batteries [illegible] which, while the battalion [illegible] to the skirmishers, mow[illegible] three times through the faces [illegible] ench cavalry on the right, at the [illegible] another assault. Nothing daunted by [illegible]d attack of the three arms of the enemy, the [illegible]hile continuing their fire with unshaken steadiness closed up the gaps thus made in their ranks with promptitude and decision. Maitland having at last forced the enemy's infantry to retire, and finding the fire of their artillery too deadly to be longer resisted, if he remained thus in front of the general line of battle, ordered the battalion to retire about forty yards up the hill, which it did with the greatest coolness; nor did the French cavalry venture to attack it, either during the advance or during the subsequent return of the battalion over the brow of the hill to its original position, as it would have done had any symptoms of unsteadiness been detected in the ranks of the British Guards.'

Yet not at Waterloo, nor in Carolina, nor on Fontenoy's bloody field; not even when, an untried battalion, they saw themselves abandoned on the Downs, did the ordeal of battle take a more dreadful form than on the cold November morning, when 60,000 Russians issued from the mist that shrouded Sebastopol to break through with one vigorous onset the lines drawn round their great fortress. The romance of war contains no tale more truly thrilling than the struggle which ensued, when 8,000 British infantry for hours met and repulsed the efforts of full fourfold their number of the brave enemies to wrest the key of the position from them. This strange disproportion of the combatants, until Bosquet's French came in, is as clear as anything in history. In order to take it out of the region of absolute romance, it is necessary to remember two points which caused an otherwise overwhelming combination to end in disaster to the Russians. In the first place their system of fighting in dense masses was peculiarly ill-adapted to force in the line of any enemy that could not be daunted by mere show of weight, and it of course narrowed their own front of fire, even more than the nature of the ground chosen for their attack. And in addition to this, the mistake of General Simonoff in directing his flanking column of 17,000 men, threw it across the head of Pauloff's troops advancing to the direct assault of the hill occupied by the Guards, and made it worse than useless for the combined movement which the two were to have carried out. General Hamilton treats this important episode in the history of the Grenadiers with his usual painstaking care. It must suffice us here to show from his narrative how their colours were saved at the most desperate hour of the conflict.

'A general forward movement of the Russians took place, their left advanced against the Guards in the Sand-bag battery, while the main body was directed against the centre of the second division. The officers commanding the Fusilier and Coldstream Guards perceiving that their left was being turned and their communication with the second division endangered, ordered their battalions to take ground to the left, and thus reached the ground to the right of the second division. The Grenadiers in the battery were now reduced, what with their losses in killed and wounded, by the advance of several detachments, and the absence of one company on picquet [that of Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, which was separately and severely engaged], to little more than one hundred men. The thickness of the burshwood prevented the above flank movement of the Coldstreams and Fusiliers being seen by them, they were occupied in repelling the attacks of the enemy in front, when suddenly the Russians were seen coming down upon them from the rear. The enemy who had advanced towards the second division, observing from the higher ground a body of British troops still in the Sand-bag battery, keeping at Bay the Russians in their front, had wheeled round on their left, and were coming down in rear of the battery with the intention of taking the remainder of the Guards prisoners. There was nothing left for these to do but to rally round the colours for their protection, and charge through the advancing line in their rear, while those who still had ammunition left, kept up a fire on the enemy in their front. This charge was effected with perfect steadiness, and the head-quarters of the battalion were halted as soon as they reached the right of the second division breastwork. The French, who were now seen advancing to their support, were received by the Guards with an enthusiastic cheer, to which an equally warm response was given. The Duke of Cambridge came up at the same moment to this small band of Guardsmen, rejoicing to see the men and colours of the Grenadiers all safe, and was informed by the officer in command that though they had been surrounded, they had cut their way through again.'

We close with this scene our notice of these records. The Grenadier Guards have in the work before us a new source of pride; for if few regiments can rival them in the interest of their annals, none can boast of a history which has so thoroughly done justice to them. The whole execution of General Hamilton's work, in its laborious research, its fulness of illustration, and the completeness of its handsome form, bears testimony not merely to the spirit of the publisher, but the devotion of the author to this self-imposed duty. As he served his regiment with intelligence and energy in peace, and distinction in the field, so he has crowned his attachment to it by devoting the first years of leisure following a long term of military duty in every grade, to set it forth, in a manner that none shall mistake, its high claims to national respect. It is well that this should have been done by so competent a hand. Guardsmen do not always take the surest ground in their assertion of what is due to their cloth: for the best defence of any special privileges is to be found, not in general orders, nor even in time-measured prescription, but in going back to the past history which justifies these pretensions. The brigade in which General Hamilton was brought up needed some such apology, for it has been warmly attacked of late years, and has suffered some unfair obloquy, which the publication of these volumes will go far to remove.

Our duty would be incomplete did we not point out that the jealousy which has been manifested of its privileges was not founded, as some may think, on the pretty military precedences of the Guards, but was an inevitable consequence of the political changes in our constitution. Those who go deep enough in the search for the cause may find it in the constant struggle carried on in this country for two generations past, between the great middle class gradually wresting the governing power from the aristocracy, and the laity seeking vainly to retain it. This struggle has made itself felt in every social circle, and in every national institution. It reached the army in due course, and the Guards, as the element allied closely to the less popular side, have naturally suffered in popular esteem. It has even been the fashion with a certain class of writers to depict their officers as carpetknights, their ranks as full of pampered hirelings enlisted and paid as an expensive show. How far this is from being a truthful view, those best know who are most concerned with them in their character as soldiers. They would be found to-day, we are assured, under trial, what these volumes prove them from their first call to battle: ready to do and dare; as ready to endure; the flower now, as they have been the model, of the finest infantry that modern warfare has brought under arms.

* Captain Strode (General Hamilton adds) received the reward of his conduct by being appointed Captain of a company in the Royal Guards, and, twenty-eight years later, died in command of the regiment that he had voluntarily joined in the hour of danger.

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